

Mrs Guss Johnson.

1905



1955

Robsart Pioneers

***Review
the
Years***

**This History is
respectfully dedicated
to all Pioneers**

Township 5, Range 25, West 3rd Meridian

Martin Hippo	Martin Hippo	31	John Hedden	Martin Brown	Peter Ford	34	John Skel
H. E. Hansen				33	Evan Christensen		
Zoe Larson	Josef J. Pedersen	30	SCHOOL LAND	Thos. Fokre	H. D. Smith		
				28	Edwin Paulsen	Frank Calliswetta	Glad Worsted
Perry Bjornstad	Sverre Telengen	Andrew Stange	L. M. Sigvaldson	Chas. V. Deneo	Carlta Hauge		
19	Norman Jostad	PO Parath		21	John Starfield	L. C. Grande	
Sverre Rosteen		Olaf Telgen	Ola Wenaa	Andrew Solstad	Fred Martin	Peter Linn	J. L. Olstad
		18	17	16	15		
Ellen Rosteen		Ellen Rosteen	L. F. Roststad		Christian Morsdal		
Alfred Andersen	Albert Andersen	SCHOOL LAND	8	Chas. Ingvalbertson	Chris. Pedersen	10	Olsen
	Ola Syversen			9	Peter Orstad		
W. E. Brown	Cecil H.	C. H. Standa	Geo. Loren	John Chas	3		Frank P. Brown
6	Standa	Myrtle Fleming		Glad Solstad	Fred Johnson		

C.1955

64

Robsart SE.
Pioneers
Review
the
Years



Index on Page 115



Prairie Provinces Collection

Foreword

THIS book is sponsored by the organizations of Robsart, who are represented by the following committee: Mrs. J. E. Olmsted, Mrs. George Wenasas, Mrs. J. Soudley, Mrs. Walter Tiller, Mrs. Albert Anderson, Mr. Ralph Morrison, Mrs. R. A. DeCrane. It is compiled and typed by Mrs. R. C. Morrison and Miss Lulu Knutsen.

In order to make a historical record of the first settlement of the country immediately surrounding the village of Robsart, in South-western Saskatchewan, we have endeavored to put together in book form the information gathered from quite a number of the first settlers themselves or their descendants. Some have given their own personal story, setting forth their own experiences in getting settled in this country, as well as the years spent here since that time, thus making a comparison of the methods and habits of that early period of some forty-five years ago with their present standing and the progress along the way. We shall leave these as they have been handed in and give them a place in the record just as they are. Others have given only partial information, while still others gave only statements of events and names of persons who have at one time lived here and have moved away and of those who have remained in the district during these years, all of whom will no doubt be interested in reading this history. We trust this record will also be of interest to many others and will cause many to have a clearer conception of the hardships as well as the joys of those who braved the unknown and started out against all odds to hew out a home for themselves and their families in a land where opportunity had so strongly beckoned.

The people who came to settle around the section where the village of Robsart is now located, came from many different parts of the world. Most of them had lived, at least a portion of their lives, in the United States of America. I might also say that the majority of those from the States, or their forefathers, had originally emigrated from the Scandinavian Countries.

Enough about the people! Now let me describe as nearly as possible this place the settlers hoped soon to call home.

The district where the village of Robsart now stands is fairly level prairie, with a slight drainage system to the south-west. The spring thaws drain in that direction and eventually join the Battle Creek to the west. The soil is light chocolate loam or silvial clay loam. To the north and east some miles distant are rolling hills. Much of this rolling country is now being farmed, especially to the east. To the south about eighteen or twenty miles is a long, level-topped hill known as "The Old Man On His Back." This hill divides the prairie lands on its north side from those on the south. To the west the prairie stretches many

miles before the hills are met. About eighteen or twenty miles north and north-west are the Cypress Hills; one point, "Bald Butte" being the highest point in Saskatchewan. These Cypress Hills are partly covered with spruce and pine timber, and the now well known Cypress Hills Park is a beauty spot second to none in Saskatchewan. The Whitemud, or "Frenchman" River, runs east from Cypress Lake about half way between Robsart and Cypress Park. In the early days of the settlement this river had to be crossed and at that time there were no bridges. The settlers coming into the country via Maple Creek (as most of them did) had to cross the Cypress Hills just about two miles east of the present entrance of the Park. Maple Creek is about forty-five miles north of Robsart and in those early days it took two or three days with horse teams, and longer with oxen, to make the trip. Those trips were especially hard in winter when the snow was deep and blizzards common. The land where Robsart is now situated was considered the prospective bread basket of Canada, according to the understanding of the land seekers, but those first few years found their baskets with very little of the staple food.



Axel Rosdahl hustling sod the hard way, 1911



Rego Branch, No. 162

List of Personnel, 1914-18

ADAMS, Murray	NARROW, Richard
ASHTON, Charles	NICHOLAS, Arthur
BRACKENBURY, Charles	OLSON, Harry
BADGER, John	OLSON, Ole
BARBOBY, Frank	PETERSEN, Howard
BRUNAS, Lauritz	PHILLIPS, Aubrey
BURROWS, Russell	*PIGGOTT, Alex
BENTON, Allen	PHILLIPS, Harold
BISSETT, Joseph	PRATT, A. N.
COCHRANE, Clarence	ROBERTSON, Keith
CASWELL, Steve	ROSS, James
*CATON, William	ROSS, Thomas
COLLINGSTONE, Ernest	*RUSSELL, Stanley
*CHAMBERLIN, Frank	SNOOK, Ted
CHAMBERLIN, Joe	SCARLETT, Fred
CHAULEUR, John	SCOTT, R.
DENNIS, Jack H.	SMITH, Lee
ELDER, Andrew, sr.	SHEPHERD, Harry
FENNEL, John	SIMMONS, Bert
FLETCHER, Joseph	SIMMONS, Ernie
GORDON, R. N. S.	SAWDEN, Charlie
GALE, W. S.	SANDERSON, Jack
GOVENLOCK, Tom	SWIHART, Art.
HALL, Clifford	SWARTZ, Gus
HARRADINE, Percy	TURNER, Albert
HAWKER, Albert	THORMESSET, Iver
HOGG, Charlie	*TIBBETTS, Jack
HOLLAND, Percy	WEST, Wilber
JOHNSON, John	WICK, John
*LUFTON, William	WILEY, Monty
LESTER, Jack	WOODS, Joe
LEWIS, Tommy	WELSH, Eric
MOIR, Thomas	WESTON, Reg.
MUER, Jack	WHITE, Edward Clifford
MIDDLETON, Jim	YOUNG, William
McRAE, Hec.	YOUNG, George
*McCOLL, John	YOUNG, Jim
NARROW, Jack	

* Killed in Action

General Information

THE first thing the settlers did after arriving in the "south country," was to locate their land by finding the corner stakes. The next thing, they erected some kind of a shelter—usually a sod shack. There was slough water to be had, but this had to be hauled in barrels, strained and boiled to free it of "wiggers" and make it safe to drink or cook with. This had to be done until wells could be dug. All this took time, but wells were dug as soon as possible as no one liked the slough water too well. As lemons did not grow in this northern prairie and were too expensive to buy, the best way to deal with the water was to make it into coffee. The wells, when finally dug, were often deep and the water good, which was much appreciated.

In the early summer of 1910, practically all of the new settlers were just moving in and everyone was busy trying to get established. Lightning set several fires that spring and summer in the luxuriant dry grass and everyone had to make a good fire guard around their headquarters and then fight fires to try and save the grass land for hay and grazing. After the summer of 1910, the settlers had to go about six miles east to cut hay on account of the grass having been burned off the previous year. For some reason there seemed to be more lightning that year than at any time since and this was the cause of the numerous fires.

The first year (1910) there were no schools and the children were free and found everything new and interesting. They spent the time catching gophers; trying to keep away from range cattle; and as most of them went barefooted they had to watch their step to miss cactus, sharp stones, etc. Their feet soon got toughened up until the soles were almost like shoe leather.

Buffalo had once ranged free on these prairies, but all that was left of them were their bleached bones so plainly seen after the 1910 fires swept over the land. Piles of these bones were sometimes seen where the former residents—the American Indians—had camped years before. Rings of stone still lay on the ground in many places showing where their teepees had been pitched. These rings of stones showed that there were often small villages of these teepees. Even after the white settler came wagon loads of Indians would sometimes come around gathering up the buffalo horns, which they trimmed and polished and mounted for hat racks and then would sell to the white people.

During those first years, as many of the men who could do so went away to the more improved districts for farm threshing in the fall, and then perhaps to the woods in British Columbia in the winter, trying to make enough money to tide them over another year while improving their lands and building their homes. It was quite an undertaking starting out on an unimproved piece of land without much equipment, and trying to buy an outfit to work with during the summer on the \$40.00 per month wages earned during the winter, and at the same time keep food on the table and clothes on the back. The costs of machinery was high and to buy on time meant ten or twelve per cent interest. It was a real struggle, especially for those with a family.



Charles Djuberg hitting the long trail to Maple Creek, 1910

The horse teams would sometimes stray away and leave their owners on foot to walk the country over looking for them. The oxen were also guilty of this trick at times. The oxen often refused to work during the heat of the day and would just lie down in the harness when they felt they had done enough. When the beet flies got bad they would stampede to a slough and go out in the water dragging the machinery with them. One settler, P. L. Peterson, had three oxen and one time they strayed away. He walked until he could hardly go any further and while climbing a hill where he hoped to be able to see quite a distance, he must have been taking on more steam every step for when he reached the top of the hill he had to let off steam and in his own words, "I just stood up there and jelled, and jelled, and jelled" (yelled).

When the owners were through working the oxen, they were often turned into durable beef. This Mr. Peterson just mentioned was one of the first settlers to move in in 1910. He came with his family and household effects to Maple Creek from Ontario where he had worked in an iron foundry, and upon reaching Maple Creek purchased three oxen, one of which was a large black ox named Diamond. This ox became famous locally. In the fall of 1912, Mr. Peterson decided to take his family to Medicine Hat for the winter to find work for himself and at the same time send his children to school. He sold two of his oxen to another settler, but old Diamond had outlived his days of usefulness as a work ox, and as he had put on weight on the dry prairie wool, Mr. Peterson decided to turn him into beef. Now, one large ox made too much beef for one family, so he proceeded to sell the surplus throughout the community. No one could buy much, but most every one bought some. That was one time when the whole community agreed that some beef was tough. For several years afterwards when a housewife got some beef that she could hardly hold tender she was sure it must be a piece of old Diamond. In just about every farm the threshing machine visited that fall the men had a chance to try out the strength of their molars on pieces of old Diamond.

Robsart Planter's Review the Years

There were a few ranches in the country when the settlers first arrived, and their herds of cattle and horses roamed the country during the summer time. These cattle not being handled much by men and being almost wild by nature, and not used to seeing so many people around, caused the settlers no little worry and concern as their children had to walk some distance to their schools and were liable to meet a herd of these cattle on the way. However, we found the cattle were really more curious than dangerous and we soon learned how to frighten them away.

Lace School was the first to organize, about three miles west of Robsart village, with Miss Myrtle Morrison as teacher, 1911-1912. It was in 1914 that Olive School District was organized. The first meeting was held at A. E. Morrison's home with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Morrison, P. L. Peterson, and Martin Lungria among those present. The first School Board comprised P. L. Peterson, Mike Distel and M. Molesca. The names of all the girls in the district were written down and from them the name "Olive" was chosen as the name of the School. The young lady chosen was Olive Robertson. A. E. Morrison was secretary-treasurer.


Olive School House was built by "Uncle" John Asplund. School opened on August 2nd, with Miss Willie Olmsted as teacher. The eleven pupils had to stand up when checked in that morning, as their desks and seats didn't arrive until noon.

The first school held in Robsart Village was in Abbott's Block, with Miss Grace Thurlow as teacher. The school house was built in 1916.

MARCH 1915

ROBSART

6 MONTHS OLD
OFF ON BUSINESS



**MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS TO BE IN AND SEE
FOR YOURSELF THE TOWN WITH A BRIGHT FUTURE.**

WANTO DAYLIST - VETERINARY DRUGGIST - TAILOR
 DRUGGIST - MEAT MARKET - BUTCHER - 1915 - 2nd FLOOR

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1999	100	100	100	100	100
2000	100	100	100	100	100
2001	100	100	100	100	100
2002	100	100	100	100	100
2003	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible][illegible]

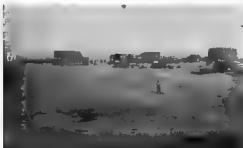
The following guidelines are for the maximum amount of time that you should spend on each part of the test. The total time for the test is 150 minutes. The time for each part of the test is indicated in parentheses. The time for each part of the test is indicated in parentheses. The time for each part of the test is indicated in parentheses.

■ **Local Mapping:** A local map is a map of a small area, such as a city block or a neighborhood. It is typically used for navigation and is often displayed on a mobile device or a small screen. Local maps are usually more detailed than regional maps, showing individual buildings, streets, and landmarks.

[illegible]

For the 2000 election, the Department of Justice will have a new director, Robert Mueller. The Attorney General is John Ashcroft, and the Solicitor General is Ruth Bader Ginsburg. The Justice Department is also the largest employer of women in the federal government. The Justice Department is also the largest employer of women in the federal government.

The authors are not paid for this article. The copyright of this article has been assigned with effect from 2005 to the American Medical Association.



Robert was a three months old.

Buildings left to right: Barr Lumber Yard, Ruben's Store, Union Bank (without windows), Kelly's Drug Store, north half of Mrs. France's Restaurant, Melony & Henninger's Hardware Store, Charlie Chu's Restaurant, Lee & Young's Massey Harris Agency, Bill Hazard's Pool Hall, Hotel, with scaffolding around it, Revelstoke Lumber Yard.

The rural telephone line was organized by T. F. McGregor and built in 1918, with Mrs. Elmer Blais as central operator. Later the four circuits were joined together with a central.

The first elevator to go up was the North Star, agent, Mr. Styles.

THE FIRST—

- Station Agent—Mr. Sarka.
- Postmaster in Robert—Mr. Rogstad.
- Jeweller—Charles Djuberg.
- Harness Shop—Pete Quen.
- Business on south side of the track—P. R. Abbott's Food Mill, Store and Butcher Shop.
- Blacksmith Shop—Andy Holmes.
- Two Hardware Stores—Melony and Henninger, Anderson and Moyal.
- Photograph Gallery—John Asplund.
- Barber Shop and Pool Room—Bill Hazard.
- Restaurant—Mrs. France.
- Drug Store—Joe Kelly.
- Machine Agents—W. A. Olmsted—John Dwyer, Mr. Rogstad, International Harvester, Lee and Young—Massey-Harris.
- Butcher Shop—Ted Davies and Rogstad.
- Garage—Mr. Bricker.
- Livery Barn—France and Plant.
- Real Estate—Mr. Gibson.
- Laundry—Fred Lee.

In Retrospect

As I stand alone by the old wagon wheel,
The changing ways of life I feel.
Wagons decaying and covered with weeds,
That once did carry me where life's hopes lead,
All a dream, days long gone now,
When I walked by the wheel or followed the plow

With the hay and the roan I have reaped and sown,
But now I am old with a dream and alone.
Those days of yore come back so real,
As the joys of the reins in my hand I feel,
I looked ahead in those days, so glad,
Now I look back with thoughts that are sad.
The faithful old wagon has been left behind,
The hay and the roan here only in mind.

But times have changed for the better they say,
The tractor and car have come to stay,
Its wheels have turned over many a trail,
For the hay and the roan would never fail.

At night we'd come where there's water and grass--
Of the future we'd dream (I and my lass)
But now as I stand by the wagon alone,
In dreams once more with the hay and the roan,
The youth and strength of their steps I feel,
With hearts of lions and true as steel.

I look at my wife so young and sweet,
As I sit by her side on the old wagon seat.
The reins through my fingers once more I let slide,
As over the plains of dreams I ride

- Selected

House by the Side of the Road

(Mrs. Bob Young)

I LIVED beside the road and tried to be a friend to man and beast. The horses that hauled those loads of lumber, household goods, and families to their new homes should never be forgotten.

In 1908 the first of the settlers came to look over ground for homesteads. In 1910 wagons travelled the trail, sometimes by day and night. 1911, and we were really busy. Dave Johnston, Neil Johnson, Mr. Von Hagen, George McMurphy hauled goods for the stores at Kelvinhurst which was the post office then. The Rogstad family, Eliasons, Morrisons, Knudsons and Fingheimers came often. Who was braver than Mrs. Henry Abbott taking home her baby boy less than three weeks old when the snow lay deep all the way from Maple Creek to Robbarts? She wrapped the baby and put it inside her own coat to keep it warm on that long ride home. That night Mr. and Mrs. Olson were lost in a heavy fog for hours. Those were the pioneers of the south country.

The day and evening of the blizzard fifteen men got as far as Bert Young's house. He had half a loaf of bread. The meat was frozen. Supper consisted of several pans of baking powder biscuits. The men played cards, this was before the Rummy game in style. I think Martin Martinson, of Vidora was in the game.

A few times a wagon stood in our yard with a silent sleeper in it on the way to Maple Creek for burial. At times a rider made a quick trip for the doctor. The doctor arrived by team—on occasions too late. I tried to give a decent meal to them, a clean bed, and I did what I could to help. I gave supper to Jack Madden at midnight once. He had trouble along the way.

Mr and Mrs Harvey Bugg came late one evening. She was so discouraged, her chickens and meat had been stolen after being unloaded off the cars.

The big Scotaman, Jack Petrie, near Consul came in 1913. He began hauling railroad material at once, while Mrs. Petrie held the homestead down. They live at Broadview now.

Mr Ressor, Mr Ziegler, Mr Stetson and so many settlers from the Vidora district made our house a home while away from home.

The Ziegler family came often, the girls sang the "Vidora Trail" instead of the "Utah Trail."

In August, 1910, while my baby was sick a farmer called for water. Seeing my baby was so sick he went to his wagon brought some medicine, gave me a few drops to give the baby. That was all he could spare as they were far from a drug store. The medicine was good. I was alone at the time and was not able to get more. I have forgotten the man's name. His married daughter's name was Mrs. Erickson. They worked for Mrs. Park Ziegler at the Whitewood. That was forty five years ago. The baby died later on.

I could tell so many things that happened at the stopping-house. So many memories of those days and people we met.

I honor the pioneers of the south country.

Memoirs of Mrs. R. C. Morrison

(Beade Will)

IT was in the summer of 1902 that my father decided to leave the sheep country of the Clarke Fork River in Northern Wyoming and seek out a better place to live in the far north. He and my elder brother, I've struck off one day to have a look at the prairie lands of the North west Territories in Canada. They landed at Maple Creek in Assinibock, somewhat over a hundred miles north of Chinook Montana or about ninety miles north of the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

Both my father and Lee were greatly impressed with the new country and they decided immediately to move there and build up a new home in a place where grass grew as they had never seen it before. After being used to the sage brush and salt sage barrens of northern Wyoming, a very dry part of the State except where there was now and then a bit of irrigation, and with the salt sage grazed to the ground by thousands of sheep, the grass lands of Western Canada looked wonderful to them.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994

Full-time students hope to begin the working experience by getting on-the-job training and their education in the same field. The teachers are paid as regular full-time teachers, but the state salary schedule is for part-time teachers, usually by credit hours taught. Some teachers teach classroom management, instructional design, and other non-classroom instructional topics, often for about 10 hours a week, but depending on the province or state, might not have a salary. Some full-time teachers may teach 10-15 hours a week, but have a salary as if they were full-time. Some states pay part-time classroom teachers about half the full-time salary, and some classroom teaching positions are paid on a variable pay schedule, not based on any set salary schedule. Some states pay classroom teachers on a salary schedule, but have a separate schedule for classroom management teachers, sometimes at a lower salary. (Source: www.nctes.org)

[illegible][illegible]

Who teamed with Donald Clinton

[illegible]

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1999	100	100	100	100	100
2000	100	100	100	100	100
2001	100	100	100	100	100
2002	100	100	100	100	100
2003	100	100	100	100	100

meaning that there is a reason for their actions. But what does a reason not affect? It does not affect the right or the wrongness of the action. For example, if I have a reason to go to the gym, this does not make my going to the gym any more right or any less wrong. It just makes it more likely that I will go to the gym. In other words, reasons are not reasons for or against an action, but they are reasons for or against a person's doing an action.

[illegible]

Finally, the authors discuss the political, administrative and legal aspects of the management of the forest. The authors conclude that the forest management system in the study area is not sustainable and that the forest is being degraded. They recommend that the government should take measures to improve the forest management system, such as strengthening the legal framework, improving the administrative system, and increasing the participation of local communities in forest management.

4. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the effect of the use of a computer-based system on the learning of the English language. The study was conducted in a secondary school in the city of Istanbul. The study was conducted in a secondary school in the city of Istanbul. The study was conducted in a secondary school in the city of Istanbul.

The same morning the U.S. attorney in December 1994 informed me that that government-owned radio, now known as the Global Access to Radio (GAR), was being sold. I was told that the U.S. attorney was going to sell the radio to a private company. The company was called "Radio Free America" and was owned by a private company. The company was called "Radio Free America" and was owned by a private company. The company was called "Radio Free America" and was owned by a private company.

11. *Chrysomelidae* (Colorado potato beetle)

1. **What** is the purpose of the study? (10 points)
2. **Why** is this study important? (10 points)
3. **How** was the study conducted? (10 points)
4. **What** were the results of the study? (10 points)
5. **What** are the conclusions of the study? (10 points)
6. **What** are the implications of the study? (10 points)
7. **What** are the limitations of the study? (10 points)
8. **What** are the strengths of the study? (10 points)
9. **What** are the future directions of the study? (10 points)
10. **What** are the key findings of the study? (10 points)

[illegible][illegible]

A second danger that has a better chance of being averted is the "overpopulation" of the United States. The vast extent of the country has almost certainly given the nation, particularly the blacks, the area effect of the "Great Green" that has been going on since 1945. But increasing farmsteads, increased employment and the increased movement from rural to urban areas of the nation has made it impossible to determine the exact number of people in the United States. The "overpopulation" has been a factor in the "Great Green" since the 1940s and the "Great Green" has been a factor in the "overpopulation" since the 1940s. The "Great Green" has been a factor in the "overpopulation" since the 1940s and the "overpopulation" has been a factor in the "Great Green" since the 1940s.

Robert Morrison Before the Year

a block just waiting for the office to open. Often when a certain piece of land was to be open for listing on a certain date, neither one place outside the zone would be occupied and held day and night for the usual six days regardless of the weather. The land holder would usually have a friend or someone take over and hold the place for him till he could go for his meals. Maple Creek was a very busy town in those days. This great settlement both north and south as well as those to the east has done much for Maple Creek as well as the only town of any size in that part of the country, and the settlers from all that vast expanse of prairie do a lot of their trading there even yet. Practically everything the farmer required may be purchased in Maple Creek and there is a good hospital, with three good doctors and a large staff of nurses to care for the sick and afflicted.

One could tell of many other incidents of interest in those early years after 1882 such as great prairie fires in the long-dry prairie zone where the breeze could be seen for miles and where the farmers turned out a force to fight and save their pasture lands but will not take up more space. Suffice to say that in 1887 I married Robert Morrison and from then on my home has been in the Robert settlement. In those first years on the homestead we like our neighbors farmed with horses and watched the sky for rain-predict indications and chickens for fruit went to Northern Creek for our share of hog fat melted, sacks full of them, made sausage out of pork rabbits and a bit of pork to make it easier to swallow. In the years 1891-92 we used the old downy-wood bugs to scatter poison for grasshoppers in 1893 and saved our corn and bought a second-hand Model T Ford to take our green horses in. We now bought a good car a truck the machinery necessary for sowing and reaping our crops and although the highway hasn't reached us yet we have a frog and a propane range and a power washer on the home.

I have been blessed with a good husband one daughter and two sons and now we have six grandchildren.

This whole neighborhood with its many problems in the early years have a lot of the modern conveniences that make farming easier both on the land and in the home.

The Morrison Story

(As told by R. C. Morrison)

NOT to weary anyone who might chance to read this sort of "the early days of the Robert District" I will make short mention of our lives before coming here.

After farming on rented land for several years around Valley City, North Dakota, we were looking for some land to call our own. Hearing that up in Canada they were giving away land for no money to get who in his functions of good land, whoever would come and claim it, we decided to leave the land of the Stars and Stripes and make a new start under the Union Jack.

Early in October 1888 my two brothers, Arthur, Fred and myself left Valley City and traveled as far as North Portal, paying full fare and from there on in Canada at settler's rates of one cent per mile.

The country we intended to look over was some newly-opened land south of Maple Creek and the Cypress Hills in the south.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995

These findings suggest that the use of the *in vitro* model for the study of the effects of the chemical on the *in vivo* system is a promising approach for the study of the effects of the chemical on the *in vivo* system.

The company's 2016 revenue was \$1.8 billion, up from \$1.7 billion in 2015. The company's net income was \$1.2 billion, up from \$1.1 billion in 2015. The company's operating margin was 67%, up from 65% in 2015.

4-11-68
4-12-68
4-13-68
4-14-68
4-15-68
4-16-68
4-17-68
4-18-68
4-19-68
4-20-68
4-21-68
4-22-68
4-23-68
4-24-68
4-25-68
4-26-68
4-27-68
4-28-68
4-29-68
4-30-68
5-1-68
5-2-68
5-3-68
5-4-68
5-5-68
5-6-68
5-7-68
5-8-68
5-9-68
5-10-68
5-11-68
5-12-68
5-13-68
5-14-68
5-15-68
5-16-68
5-17-68
5-18-68
5-19-68
5-20-68
5-21-68
5-22-68
5-23-68
5-24-68
5-25-68
5-26-68
5-27-68
5-28-68
5-29-68
5-30-68
5-31-68
6-1-68
6-2-68
6-3-68
6-4-68
6-5-68
6-6-68
6-7-68
6-8-68
6-9-68
6-10-68
6-11-68
6-12-68
6-13-68
6-14-68
6-15-68
6-16-68
6-17-68
6-18-68
6-19-68
6-20-68
6-21-68
6-22-68
6-23-68
6-24-68
6-25-68
6-26-68
6-27-68
6-28-68
6-29-68
6-30-68
7-1-68
7-2-68
7-3-68
7-4-68
7-5-68
7-6-68
7-7-68
7-8-68
7-9-68
7-10-68
7-11-68
7-12-68
7-13-68
7-14-68
7-15-68
7-16-68
7-17-68
7-18-68
7-19-68
7-20-68
7-21-68
7-22-68
7-23-68
7-24-68
7-25-68
7-26-68
7-27-68
7-28-68
7-29-68
7-30-68
7-31-68
8-1-68
8-2-68
8-3-68
8-4-68
8-5-68
8-6-68
8-7-68
8-8-68
8-9-68
8-10-68
8-11-68
8-12-68
8-13-68
8-14-68
8-15-68
8-16-68
8-17-68
8-18-68
8-19-68
8-20-68
8-21-68
8-22-68
8-23-68
8-24-68
8-25-68
8-26-68
8-27-68
8-28-68
8-29-68
8-30-68
8-31-68
9-1-68
9-2-68
9-3-68
9-4-68
9-5-68
9-6-68
9-7-68
9-8-68
9-9-68
9-10-68
9-11-68
9-12-68
9-13-68
9-14-68
9-15-68
9-16-68
9-17-68
9-18-68
9-19-68
9-20-68
9-21-68
9-22-68
9-23-68
9-24-68
9-25-68
9-26-68
9-27-68
9-28-68
9-29-68
9-30-68
10-1-68
10-2-68
10-3-68
10-4-68
10-5-68
10-6-68
10-7-68
10-8-68
10-9-68
10-10-68
10-11-68
10-12-68
10-13-68
10-14-68
10-15-68
10-16-68
10-17-68
10-18-68
10-19-68
10-20-68
10-21-68
10-22-68
10-23-68
10-24-68
10-25-68
10-26-68
10-27-68
10-28-68
10-29-68
10-30-68
10-31-68
11-1-68
11-2-68
11-3-68
11-4-68
11-5-68
11-6-68
11-7-68
11-8-68
11-9-68
11-10-68
11-11-68
11-12-68
11-13-68
11-14-68
11-15-68
11-16-68
11-17-68
11-18-68
11-19-68
11-20-68
11-21-68
11-22-68
11-23-68
11-24-68
11-25-68
11-26-68
11-27-68
11-28-68
11-29-68
11-30-68
12-1-68
12-2-68
12-3-68
12-4-68
12-5-68
12-6-68
12-7-68
12-8-68
12-9-68
12-10-68
12-11-68
12-12-68
12-13-68
12-14-68
12-15-68
12-16-68
12-17-68
12-18-68
12-19-68
12-20-68
12-21-68
12-22-68
12-23-68
12-24-68
12-25-68
12-26-68
12-27-68
12-28-68
12-29-68
12-30-68
12-31-68

[illegible]

4. Based on the above, the following are the results of the study:

[illegible]

Arthur the East Half of 13

It's agreed to be the... Arthur the East Half of 13

Arthur the East Half of 13

Arthur the East Half of 13

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995

Fig. 10. The same as Fig. 9, but showing the effect of the width of the slit on the intensity of the scattered light. The width of the slit is 0.1 mm. The intensity of the scattered light is shown as a function of the angle of scattering. The intensity is measured in units of 10^{-4} W/m² sr. The angle of scattering is in degrees. The intensity is shown for a slit width of 0.1 mm and for a slit width of 0.2 mm. The intensity is shown for a slit width of 0.1 mm and for a slit width of 0.2 mm.

[illegible][illegible]

That being said, the first department agency profile I saw, was composed mostly with a list of what I would call "facts" about the agency and some general information about people in the organization. But for the first time, I was looking at a profile created by me. It still seems like looking at the information and the fact that the information was being put together by me, was the first time I felt involved. I was not only involved in the process, but I was also involved in the results. I was not only involved in the process, but I was also involved in the results. I was not only involved in the process, but I was also involved in the results.

[illegible]

As the group of 10 men in diving suits, carrying tanks, entered the water, they were met by a line of 100 men in the water, who were holding up a large net. The net was held up by the men in the water, and the divers were able to see the net. The net was held up by the men in the water, and the divers were able to see the net. The net was held up by the men in the water, and the divers were able to see the net.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

[illegible]

The first thing I saw when I stepped out of the plane was a vast, open landscape. The air was clear and the sun was shining brightly. I had heard that the weather was perfect, and it was. The ground was a mix of dry grass and small shrubs. In the distance, I could see a range of mountains. The sky was a deep blue with a few wispy clouds. I felt a sense of freedom and adventure. This was my first time in the desert, and it was everything I needed. The silence was peaceful, and the view was breathtaking. I had come here for a reason, and now I knew I was in the right place. The desert was calling to me, and I was finally listening.

The old, 1960s-era, multi-story brick building is more a half-ragged, half-brick wall. But the interior is a well-maintained, well-stocked library. The investigation was a success, except for a few things. There were no books, no papers, no records. The building was empty. The only thing left was a few old, rusted metal pipes. The ground was covered in a thick layer of dirt. The air was thick with the smell of old, damp earth. The ground was covered in a thick layer of dirt. The air was thick with the smell of old, damp earth. The ground was covered in a thick layer of dirt. The air was thick with the smell of old, damp earth.

On the 10th of November, 1900, the following resolutions were adopted by a vote of 100 yeas to 10 nays:

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This is often done through market research, which can involve surveys, focus groups, and other methods of gathering information about consumer behavior and preferences.

[illegible]

her boy, and they are living with their six children on an irrigated farm at Rolling Hills Alberta. Lloyd, our eldest son, is with the Prudential Insurance Company at New Westminster, B.C. Tommy the youngest married a very fine girl, Margaret Pelly, of Wileton, Saskatchewan, in the Fall of 1952. Now they have a fine baby boy and they live at Tulsequah, B.C. where he works for the Traill Smelter Company.

There has been a good community to live in. We have had decided views on such things as politics, religion, etc. but a spirit of good natured tolerance has made for a good community spirit. No one in time of sickness, bereavement or disaster have failed to receive a helping hand. I believe we lost the key to our house the first year we came here and have never felt the need of getting another.

IN RETROSPECT

Where is that company of Pioneers who wagoned their way across the stoney trails of the Cypress Hills almost half a century ago? The Grim Reaper has claimed many. Some have gone out looking for greener pastures. We wish them well. A few of us have our roots sunk so deep in the soil, only time or circumstance will ever be able to move us.

We think of two World Wars that have been fought in this short period of history, and especially the last one when a number of the boys of this community including our own son (our eldest son) were called overseas to fight in the three branches of the armed forces. We remember the days and nights of anxiety when we heard of fierce battles being fought, when reports came of some that were missing, and others that would never come back, and all we, at home, could do was hope and pray and carry on.

I doubt if many would want to turn back Time's old clock and go through it all again. Though at times we do get a homesick feeling when we talk about the old days, especially when the children were growing up.

And what about the future? We sometimes wish we could pierce the dark clouds of war and world unrest and see what lies on the other side, but a kind Providence forbids. So all we can do is hope and pray and carry on.

Pioneer Experiences of Einar Smith

It was the first days of November, 1908, that Evan Christensen and I came up from North Dakota to look for a homestead in Canada. I had just received a letter from a friend, John Storfield, from Leonard, Minnesota, telling me that he and Louis Grande, Chris Pederson and Chris Olson had just come back from their trip to Canada, where they had found good land, rolling prairie some forty five miles south of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, where three hundred and twenty townships had just been opened up for settlement and that they had each filed on a half section. He also gave me the description of the land he had found on—the south half of Section 21 & 25, West of the Third Meridian. He also said that there was still plenty of land left which wasn't taken up.

I was only twenty-two years old at that time, with very little experience, and as this was the only information I had obtained

[illegible]

South half of Section 33

[illegible]

ALUMINUM CAPTURE

The **Journal of the American Medical Association** (JAMA) is a peer-reviewed medical journal that publishes research, clinical studies, and reviews of medical literature. It is one of the most influential medical journals in the world, with a long history of publishing high-quality research. The journal is published weekly, except for a few issues that are published bi-weekly. It covers a wide range of medical topics, including internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, and obstetrics. The journal is known for its rigorous peer-review process and its commitment to providing accurate and reliable information to the medical community.

[illegible]

[illegible]

together by common interests and being
 actively engaged in the same project. This
 is a very important factor in the success of a
 team. It is also important to have a clear
 understanding of the project's goals and
 objectives. This will help the team to stay
 focused and motivated throughout the project.
 Another key factor is communication. Team
 members should be able to communicate
 effectively with each other. This includes
 both verbal and written communication.
 Regular meetings and updates are essential
 for keeping everyone on the same page.
 Finally, it is important to have a strong
 leader. The leader should be able to guide
 the team, make decisions, and provide
 support when needed. A good leader will
 also be able to motivate the team and
 keep them focused on the goal.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday

[illegible]

Experiences of Carl Podornan

of Cleveland, N.C., former member of the National Veterans' Council.

In accordance with a request for a photo of my experience as a member of the youth council of the system with from 1964 to 1968, I wrote briefly of things I saw, things I did, and things I thought were important. I did not write my report for the system, but I thought

[illegible]

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995

It's a good idea to have a few different types of food on hand. For example, you could have some fruit, some vegetables, some protein, and some carbohydrates. This way, you can always find something to eat that you like. And, if you're not sure what to eat, you can always go to the store and buy something new. It's a good idea to have a few different types of food on hand. For example, you could have some fruit, some vegetables, some protein, and some carbohydrates. This way, you can always find something to eat that you like. And, if you're not sure what to eat, you can always go to the store and buy something new.

[illegible][illegible]

- **1940s** - post-war reconstruction period, focus on rebuilding infrastructure and economic growth. The Marshall Plan provided significant aid to Europe.
- **1950s** - Cold War tensions, space race, and economic boom. The Korean War and Vietnam War were fought.
- **1960s** - Civil Rights Movement, Vietnam War, and cultural revolution. The assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. and the moon landing were major events.
- **1970s** - Economic challenges, including stagflation and oil crises. The Vietnam War ended, and the Watergate scandal led to the resignation of President Nixon.
- **1980s** - Reagan Revolution, Cold War tensions, and technological advances. The AIDS crisis emerged, and the Soviet Union began to collapse.
- **1990s** - End of the Cold War, Gulf War, and the rise of the Internet. The Soviet Union dissolved, and the World Trade Organization was established.
- **2000s** - 9/11 attacks, War on Terror, and the rise of the Internet. The Iraq War and the financial crisis of 2008 were major events.
- **2010s** - Rise of social media, the Arab Spring, and the Brexit vote. The Paris Agreement on climate change was signed.
- **2020s** - COVID-19 pandemic, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and the ongoing conflict in Gaza. The world is facing significant challenges, including climate change and global inequality.

load up along came a tractor and a cowboy each carrying a good-sized musket and ordered me out of there. I felt rightly or wrongly that I had as good a right there as they had. They finally rode away and when they returned a bit I loaded up my arms and went home. Later I went back with my musket and was not bothered much after that.

We had no water so had to be careful water for cooking or drinking. For four years I boiled water in barrels for my men. During that time I dug an ditch and ran down a half dozen long saggers before I struck water a night or two feet.

During the nightmen were kept in the prison I had five full arrests. In 1921 I had a grand jury of whom where a half dozen came along and testified to me when they were out of that camp. A cattle dealer told me that from the state I had not paid \$2,000 for a young one started away and the lawyer had his friend in the jail in order I give the cattle government but not starting the ranchers. Keep these thousands of cattle and horses off the land that our soldiers were paying taxes on from the minute we filed on them.

My story is getting long so I will ring off.

Pioneer Experiences of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tiller

On May 20 1911 I left Minneapolis with all my belongings in a box car which consisted of thirty one first class cars and half a dozen baggage checkers a walking pile of baggage, barrels and boxes in a narrow shack and household necessities for our new home in the west.

My wife and infant daughter Helen came on the train from Ashland Minn. and arrived in Maple Creek the day I arrived.

Except I had no house I had written to George Kelly and asked him to meet us in Maple Creek. Sure enough he was there with four horses and a wagon which belonged to a neighbor by the name Mr. Peters. After loading the two wagons with the most necessities as far as we knew south. We had just gone about ten miles when I started to rain so we had to camp at the ten mile point. After having everything set out we made beds under the wagon and prepared for a wet night. Lucky we had a couple of blankets to square so that we could arrange a shelter to keep us the rain on the job so we the baby slept.

The next morning we were out in thirty minutes we were up bright and ready to go and got on early start. But we did not know when we had the horses hooked up to the wagon and ready to journey on we had to ~~wait~~ wait about an hour and a half. We were then caught in a mud hole after much waiting and a little patience we got it crossed and didn't dare stop. On and on we travelled south till we had lost a very fine time. We stopped enjoyed a cup of hot coffee and then went on. To our surprise lip country we found it the best place for a better looking spot.

The second night we stopped at George's where we enjoyed a hot supper.

Next morning we started on the first leg of our journey. In the afternoon of the third day we arrived at Chris Hansen's shack where we stayed till our new rented house was built. This was made from lumber I brought with me from Minneapolis. We were happy when we could move into our new home.

Robert Platoon Review the Years

Then I built a good barn to store our corn and chickens lifting the horses and auto horses of transport with a barnyard of a wheelbarrow. Many trips of fifty miles by horse were made to Maple Creek and closest town.

I recall one trip which is most outstanding in my memory. It I, Platoon, the first, was going to Maple Creek, was asked if I would bring out a couple of grain shapers. So on returning I had a bag load for a neighbor and a couple of pounds fifty pounds of flour, a box of gumdrops and two grain shapers. It was no easy job packing the horses through the miles of mud and trail with a load like that. But I made it.

Money was scarce in those days so when fall came I decided to go to Moose and get a job at carpenter work. I wanted better pay and so that I could buy a couple of barrels. I was kept busy building an outhouse. Then in the spring of '12 I came back I got a wife and she brought to me 100 pounds of milk as per Maple Creek. The butter was good. It was very good because we and our Henry cow received the wages. We took her to Moose Lake with us. She helped do that by making supplying us with milk cream and butter we needed. My wife had seventy dollars' worth of milk.

In the spring of 1911 I went down to Minneapolis to get two fine horses, traps and traps. On the way off they switched the train off so that I could catch our Jerry and a golden jersey heifer and a couple of pigs. I fine horses, traps and traps and a few goods. Then we rode out to our homestead. There were four of us now. While in Moose Lake we were helped with our son, Orla.

The summer went quickly by. We did a little working with our two horses and plowing jobs. We planted our garden and potatoes and raised a few string of vegetables. But by fall the cold air came and a few frost with with our horses and racks to try to get work done. During that time I saw Peter Skogard, Charles and Henry Hildner and I went together.

Luck seemed to be against us. We went from one threshing machine to another. And then all had to be closed. Finally we got a job which lasted but a week when it was closed because of rain. Then we laid up for a couple of weeks. All I think threshing that fall was enough to buy a sack of flour, a ton of coal and a few groceries.

That same fall I started up for Eastern working for carpenter work. I got a contract to build a very stable. Later that winter a friend John Newberg from Minneapolis came on and together we built three more stables. My job was carpenter and a painter. It was tough working to get all the horses we could. In those days I had to be hauled to station from that Lake.

That was an interesting winter with very little snow and very much cold. Almost every day was very cold.

In the spring I returned again to work for my neighbor for days, bringing some more land each year and trying to grow more crops. We had up and down the night the year. Sometimes we had good or fair crops. Then we had some dry years with grasshoppers had stolen from and very little I show for our labor.

With high hopes faith and courage we came through those pasture days to enjoy the great developments in modern farming of today.

Once I remember going home when the fog came up so heavy I could not see the road ahead and it seemed I was on the wrong trail. The horse seemed to be pulling to one side and wanted to go off the trail. Then I thought I had better let the horse go where she wanted to go, knowing it had better sense of direction than I. Good old Daisy took me straight across the prairie to the right trail and home safely.

By this time Mrs. Larson had come out to join her husband who lived a little over half a mile south of us. We spent many happy hours visiting back and forth, sharing the joys and sorrows of the pioneer days. We helped each other and made plans together.

After the railroad came through and Robart became our town Mrs. Larson and I often walked to town together to get the groceries and mail. Often we walked carrying a can of cream between us with a plow shape in the other hand. Then returning carrying our bag of groceries and enjoying our visit as we went along our way.

Pioneer days are soon forgotten. Since that time we have been blessed with three daughters, two sons and nine grand children. We now have a good farm with good farm equipment, a nice comfortable home with many of the modern conveniences, and a nice kitchen car. But on looking back I often think of those good old days as the support of my life.

The Peterson Family

(Clifford B. Peterson, Karok, Sask.)

MY father P. L. Peterson, came west from South Star, Maine (later) in March 1910 leaving my mother as adopted sister Laura and my four brothers—Frank 15, Howard 13, Alfred 10, Fred 2 and myself 4 at Maple Creek where my Uncle John August owned the first home about which two miles west of where Robart now stands. I was born 7-5-24.

From the very first my father was disappointed with the country so much so that he started back to Maple Creek with the first load of lumber but that he passed and as soon as the Whitesmud and was persuaded by them to return south to the homestead. Ten days later he settled with his family on the homestead on April 10th 1910. Alfred died following a short illness. The cause was unknown as there was no doctor. My father often remarked that the first thing he planted on the homestead was one of his sons.

Even Christiansen was the main support and builder for the new house that was to be my home for the next 22 years. It was a landmark and a haven for many a weary traveler. Its doors had no locks. It provided shelter for the Homesteaders' "Live Club" headed by Andy Hogg and Edgar Smith when a hostile billiard suddenly attacked and twenty-four men slept on the kitchen floor. It was the polling station for the 1911 election, my father acting as deputy returning officer. In 1912 it was the birthplace of my sister Mildred.

Being a mechanic and structural worker rather than a farmer my father would go to the cities at times and take up his trade to keep the wolf from the door. February of 1913 found us all at Medicine Hat where my mother died at the age of 29. What gave my father the incentive to go back to the homestead I will

Robert Flennets Review the Years

never know. Laura went back to the Soo, and aunt Mary and Uncle John took care of Mildred. The patience, fortitude and endurance my father displayed will be recorded only in the memories of those who lived close to him. He was often encouraged and comforted by the many untold acts of kindness by women of the neighborhood toward his motherless boys.

The bumper crop of 1915 brought new hope and confidence only to be extinguished the next year by rust and frost followed by six years of drought. In 1920 the flu took Howard.

My father was always active in community affairs, he helped to organize the Olive School District, the Wheat Pool, etc.

He lived to see us grown up but he never realized his most cherished ambition a home for himself from the homestead and the old sod house. There in 1929 the heart throbs of a pioneer were hushed and his children stood by his bedside to watch another chapter of Saskatchewan history unfold.



P. L. Peterson, Haroldson W. Husard, Mort
Hydington, two unknowns, Frank Carleigh,
George Hendrickson, Frank Johnson

Robert Daniels

IT was in the early Spring of 1911 that I came south of the Cypress Hills to my homestead. I did not eyewitness the great prairie fire which had swept these plains in the summer of 1910.

My first trip over these Cypress Hills I will never forget. We got caught in a blizzard. Not knowing the road or whereabouts of any building we had to camp where we were. When morning came we were less than half a mile from Fred Grage's - the half-way stopping place. The Klein family was travelling with us. They had a small tent which we managed to set up, in spite of the storm. They also had a small camp stove and a little

Robert Platters Review the Years

wood. The Kelmis had a small baby. Our boy was four years old. It was an awful night never to be forgotten, but today it is only history.

Then our first night in our new home. I had nailed the boards on the walls, but the roof boards were only laid on. I put up the bed and it was to this I brought my wife and child to spend their first night. The stars watched over us while we slept. Some place to bring a woman up was used to a nice comfortable home.

The first summer I cut and baled hay about twenty miles south for my stock. Dr. King water was a premium. I hauled and carried it far miles. The Forward Creek supplied us with wood. Those trips were both long and tiring. One time I came with a load of wood, a hazard was lying and I was forty hours late. I was very thankful when I reached home. Mr. Daniels is now farming in the irrigated district at Rolling Hills, Ariz. after living in the Roberts district for twenty-eight years.



Uncle John Asplund and his photograph wagon to whom the community is indebted for recording the pioneer history of the Roberts district, with his camera.

The Thompson Family

(Dan Thompson)

THE Duncan Thompson family came in 1911 and took up a homestead, which H. E. Hanson helped them locate. Mother and we children were left on the homestead for two years while dad went out working. We did not have very much to eat. In fact, I believe we would have starved to death had it not been for our neighbors. Even Christensen and Einar Smith who gave us rutabagas and a trap so that we could catch rabbits at night. Mother took the fat off the rabbits to fry our potatoes in and rabbit was our only meat since we did not have a gun to shoot anything with. I used to get so hungry I would eat grass.

I remember the first porcupine that Ben Howell killed. He did not know it had quills. He reached down to pick it up and got his hand full of quills. After that we used to kill porcupine for meat because we could kill them with a club.

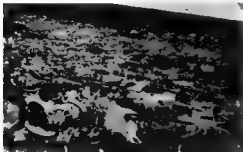
Water was a big problem. Mother and I carried water from the spring one and a half miles for two years. In two big pails and two ten pound syrup pails. H. E. Hanson felt sorry for us and gave us a mule to haul our water. The old mule was so stubborn that we practically had to pull him to the spring, but going home he would go so fast he would sometimes spit, all our water and we have to go back for more.

The country was full of wild range cattle. Had I not been able to run so fast the cattle would have trampled me under.

I remember staying with Walter Howell for a couple of weeks when his dad went into Maple Creek. They had a box on the back of the shanty where they kept some salt pork. This seemed to attract the coyotes, because every morning when we opened the door there would be from thirty to forty coyotes around and we wouldn't dare go out. Some had long shaggy hair and one of these just about got me but somehow I managed to get away from him.

In 1913 I can remember the antelope lying dead in the deep snow. They just starved to death.

In 1916 I went to work for the Gilchrist Brothers. Yea, those times were sure hard. In the hungry thirties it was hard here in Dawson Creek, B.C. but we could grow potatoes and we had a rifle so we could go out and shoot moose. I never thought that I could live through such tough times and drive a 1964 car.



Remains of a wreck of car & that didn't weather the storm,
in Dry Creek, winter of 1966-7

Robsart Community History

(Mrs. Andrew Shauge)

In the history of Robsart, the community has always been defined by its location. It has always been a small town, with a population of about 100 people. The town is situated on the banks of the Robsart River, which is a tributary of the St. Lawrence River. The river has always been a major source of water for the town, and it has also been a major source of transportation. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location.

The community has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location.

The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location.

The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location.

The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location.

The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location. The town has always been a small town, and it has always been a town that has been defined by its location.

Robert Petersen Becomes the Pastor

had food and groceries for his neighbor too.

In the midst of turmoil and work, worship was not forgotten. Sunday Services were regular. The worshippers were old and new neighbors who met to honor God and learn more of Him.

In the my father Rev. Olav Knudsen was the first minister in the neighborhood. He was baptist and mother my sister Myrtle four and a half years old; grandson Josted and my wife (name) came from West Salem, Wisconsin. Grandson about the trip here. She was seventy-two years old, but took a keen interest in everyone and everything.

Four more children were born to my family, two brothers, Norman and Leonard and two sisters, Lela and Ruth. Ruth passed away at seven months.

Grandmother passed away April 19th, 1911 and was sent back to Wisconsin for burial.

Other helpers were Mr. and Mrs. Olav Knudsen and family. Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Rognstad and family. The Sunday services were held in the different homes. When weather permitted, often an open-air service was held. There were Sunday School classes for the children. Several young barbers organized a shop which was a great help to the services.

Rev. Knudsen (last) officiated at the first wedding. He and Mrs. John Bakken.

He also held the first funeral service. A young lad of four or five years, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Peterson. He was buried on his father's farm two miles east of the present village of Robert.

God loved the Camped Ministry and wherever anyone was sick or in trouble he was always glad to bring a word of cheer and comfort. The Bible and Prayer were his method help.

In a new country the people came from different countries and problems were sometimes perplexing. It took a long time of brother as well as a spiritual faith to be a help to each man. God had been blessed with all these words and could therefore help his fellow men through many a difficulty.

Andrew Skauge a kindly young Norwegian from Trondheim, Norway, started his first blacksmith shop in the Spring of 1911 on his homestead five miles North-west of the present village of Robert. This was a boon to the settlers as he could fix any broken machinery, shoe horses and set wagon wheels. This helped everyone save time so they could go home happy and sure to work.

Laura Nelson opened April 1st, 1912 with Miss Myrtle Martinson (later Mrs. M. Whipple) as teacher. She was twenty-two years old. She loved children, and did her utmost to help her pupils along for the time they had had. Mrs. kind personality and kindly manner left a lasting memory by all who knew her. There was only six months school each year as severe cold winters started early in the Fall and lasted until late in the Spring. The school house consisted of a few most necessary items desks, table globe and books and a few library books. The interior was only the bare two by four as in the cold weather we freeze and in the hot weather we nearly suffocate. There was never any disease amongst the children, only colds.

On May 17th, 1914 the Norwegian settlers decided to celebrate their National Day. A large tent was set up on the Lars Nelson grounds. Every Norwegian came and made some little

Robert Plouffe Speaks the Word

Mr and Mrs Fred Martin and Mr and Mrs Andrew Robstad were also present and helped to make service. But the East held a coupling in these hearts for those to return to Winnipeg.

Our friends, Martin (Mrs. Herb Smith, Frank Riley, Sherry Carr) were all men who worked hard and sacrificed a lot to help build up our community in the early days when hard work was not spared in these parts.

Mr and Mrs E. Knudsen came to live in the community in 1917. Mrs. Knudsen being a trained teacher from Norway took a life-long mark a time. She did not ever make a rough road and in 1922 she is to be present to help a new one enter this world. She spared no mothers from death. She tried to see her own grandchildren grow up around her. But she has now gone to her reward with many memories left behind of her useful life of service to our community.

Since I have mentioned by name so many of the old-time neighbors, I will also mention a few more. Ole Furuseth, a young man from Trondheim, Norway, was also a householder. He was a jolly sort and quite young. His good humor and hearty laugh made everyone happy when in his company. He returned to Norway and made his home there.

On November came from Valley City, North Dakota. He married Phe Anderson, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alfred Anderson. They too built up a household and raised a family. Mrs. Syversen has passed away several years ago. Mr. Syversen lives here at Robstad near his son Edith and family.

In 1914 several babies in the district died from the dreaded child's disease—summer complaint.

Mr and Mrs E. Hanson buried two children at the same time.

Both two years old and Hanson an infant. They were the first ones to plant a good one in the cemetery half a mile west of the present Village of Robstad.

Mrs. I. P. Rognstad died in November 1914 from cancer. She is also buried in Robstad cemetery.

1915 brought a record crop and all was going wonderfully. 1916 crops were good but much damage from frost. Then the men began to get their First World War army calls. War began to shut in places near the community. Crops were very good again for a number of years.

On June 12nd 1917 on a bright summer day I became the wife of Andrew Staugs. We were married at our home and had performed the ceremony. We have lived here at Robstad ever since. We raised five boys and one girl, Elmer, Arthur, Leif, Lyle, Ivan and Edward. All are now married. We have fourteen grandchildren.

In 1918 the Spanish influenza took many lives in our community. The people were debilitated by war crop failures and the flu epidemic. The bright light in the Fall of 1918 was the Signing of Peace.

As time and years passed by people moved away and farms became larger.

On August 8th, 1924, died passed away and is now resting down his ways in the rural cemetery half a mile west of Robstad.

What the future holds is unknown, but the spirit of good citizenship and kinship to our neighbor is still holding out a friendly spirit in our community.

as they were played out. We had no wood with us only wet kignite coal. We got a small fire started with our best logs, got our shoes thawed out and off as they froze to our feet. Toward morning we got going again and finally got home late in the afternoon. We were finding shoes for a few days afterwards, but felt no ill-effects from it. The homestead shack was very nice to come back to after that trip.

Lots of happenings could be mentioned here from our homestead days but space will not allow it.

However, there is one curious incident that I would like to mention. One of my close bachelor neighbors made his own bread. He had a bread mixer and mixed his bread in the evening and took it to bed with him to keep it warm. On this particular night he had a friend staying with him. They went to bed, put this mixer with its contents in between them in bed. The next morning I came there and as I opened the door I thought I was a witness to a murder. The owner of the place had his friend lying on his stomach in bed and he sat over him with a great big head on he and actually using it on him. It looked to me just what really happened was that this mixer with the dough tipped over during the night and the dough had run into the bed. In the morning when they woke up his friend's under wear was plastered with bread dough. So that's what he was doing when I came in, covering the mess of his friend's coat. So it turned into a good laugh instead of a murder.

In 1914 Einar Smith and I bought the first saw steam thrashing outfit in the Redman district. Smith's share was later taken over by Einar Klason. We thrashed with it for many years.

In 1921 I was married to Lottie Thorsmoeth, who came to the district with her folks in 1913.

John Bakken, homesteader

JOHAN BAKKEN came from Bismark, North Dakota, to Canada early in the Spring of 1912, and worked at Swift Current making foundations, etc.

In the fall of the next year from Maple Creek with Mr. Ragstad, who brought the lumber out for my homestead shack. After a forty mile drive from Maple Creek I stayed over night with Mr. Ragstad. The next day I went over to Mr. Klason's and he came over and helped me build my shack. It took two or three days.

Then I went in Lethbridge for a month before coming back to spend the winter here. The following Spring I went back in Swift Current and worked all summer until war broke out which stopped all work. There I met my future wife. We came back here together to be married that same fall by the Rev. E. Knight. Incidentally it was the first wedding performed here. Together we moved into the homestead shack in November 1913. Mr. Bakken was bereaved by the passing of his first wife.

The present Mrs. Bakken came out from Maple Creek in May 1911 together with her mother and family. They rode out with Arthur Morrison who drove a team of horses that nearly got out of control. When they got to the Whitemud it was so muddy that they were forced and calmed down. He told us that we were soon home in all these hills but we soon found ourselves on the prairie and home. There were eleven of them. Mrs. Bak-

ken's first husband Mr Brekhus and her father Mr Westwig had gone out a month earlier from North Dakota with cattle, horses and a few chickens so they had a home built when they arrived. They (the Brekhus') with their two children and the Westwigs who had five children lived together for two months. Then the Brekhus' moved into their own two room house which was late covered around with sod to keep warm through the winter. They built sod barns, finishing after the frost, from which Mr Brekhus got rheumatism. He was in bed from Christmas until March and was then taken to Maple Creek in a covered wagon where after two weeks he passed away.

Mrs Brekhus came back to the homestead where a baby was born to her without the assistance of a doctor. In the Spring a fire had to be built outside to scare the wolves away from a little calf in the yard. Lonely years went by Mrs. Brekhus had enough crop to get along on. In 1915 she got 777 bushels of wheat from 35 acres of land. In 1918 she married John Bakken.

Mr Stockdale had the first shack, 1909, down around Erick Johnson's. He was the manager of the land office in Maple Creek after the first World War.

Mr Ole Wenaas came in 1911. Mr Elmer Smith got a steam engine in 1916.

Mr Andrew Skauge came out from Maple Creek in a snow storm, walking. He nearly froze to death, but at last found a shack.

The song choir started and the men walked in snow sometimes waist deep to get to the places of practice. They often stayed at these places until there was nothing left to eat but pancakes.

The Whitemud school was started in 1917. Pupils were eight. Teacher was Miss Dickson who stayed at Gilchrist's and rode six miles.

They built the grade over the Whitemud in 1911.

Memories of Early Settlers' Days at Roberts

1910-1955 S. H. Section 14-26, W. 3rd
(N. K. Neilson)

IN the Spring of 1910 I landed in Maple Creek. I was just twenty-three years old. After I served eighteen months in the Danish Army I decided to try my luck over the ocean.

On the liner there were lots of emigrants who went to all parts of America. I got acquainted with people from the States. It didn't take long to persuade me to come along to Valley City, North Dakota. I had nothing to lose and one place was just as good as the next. When a person is young and full of ambition everything look bright and rosy.

While I worked in Valley City I worked out as a farm hand and did carpenter work because that was my trade.

One day I met lots of Danes and got acquainted with Carl Pedersen, Larsen Brothers, Jens Pedersen and Alfred Andersen. They were very enthusiastic about going to Canada to take up land and get rich in no time. That's just what we all thought. After we all agreed to go a day was set when we could make the journey to the promised land.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995

of the country. Both young and old of various nationalities have
and what knowledge we have of us before we could set our
way about. It was a constant struggle, one disappointment after
another, but that is soccer life.

The two boys were getting the land free from stones and pebbles, just the job for a hot day after day's walking over the sand carrying off stones.

1. **Subject** (Topic): The subject of the study is the impact of social media on mental health.

2. **Objective** (Purpose): The objective of the study is to investigate the relationship between social media usage and mental health outcomes.

3. **Methodology** (Approach): The methodology employed is a quantitative approach, utilizing a survey of 500 participants.

4. **Results** (Findings): The results indicate a positive correlation between social media usage and increased anxiety levels.

5. **Conclusion** (Summary): The conclusion drawn is that excessive social media use may contribute to mental health issues, specifically anxiety.

[illegible][illegible]

or other Indian policy.

The first winter I spent here I found the country to be very different from what I had heard of. The people were very friendly and the food was very good. The weather was very cold and there was much snow.

[illegible]

This nation on Thursd' of last week suffered from a
 very bad fire, which destroyed the city of New York and
 the city of New York.

came along. Many new settlers came and I had neighbors around me. They all had big families so it wasn't someone any more and friendly warm lights shone through the windows at night. It was in some way security in case of need there was help at hand. It was nice to have new friends and we spent many happy hours and evenings together always trying to help each other and to give a helping hand where it was needed. There were Mr. and Mrs. Behrman, Rodolfs and L. Arne Howell and his three sons and family. Thompsons and Hakkenes all had many children so the next thing was to build a school house. This was completed in 1914 the Westernmost school house. I saw all these children going to school for the first time. Often they came to my place for a drink of water or to see my pigpen, ducks and geese. We enjoyed each others company. These children are now grown up and have children who in turn go to school. That's the second generation that I have seen growing up. Guess I'm getting old. These early settlers with their large families had a very hard struggle and many untold heart breaking experiences came to everybody's door. Many tears were shed during pioneer days.

There was one good thing we were all in the same boat. When it came to distress and sorrow friendship and the neighborly spirit was a wonderful thing in those early years. We had many pleasant evenings at some homes or had dancing or card games in the school house. It all helped to make me forget the daily task.

Now I must come to the end. I could go on and tell much more of bygone days. My friends with whom I came to this country have all passed on to a happier hunting ground. I am the only one left of the group. "It is later than I think."

The next generation will never know or experience what we old settlers went through.

Remembrances

(Innoc Dobb)

WILL, hereby try and write down a few of my memories and experiences from our pioneer days here on the western prairies especially here in the Robart district.

In the early fall of 1910 I and two of my brothers-in-law, Thor and John Berge at that time living in Broken North Dakota, decided to take a trip to Canada where we had heard was all kinds of carpenter work going on building new towns and cities. We landed in Swift Current and got work at once. But the wages were small, between two and three dollars per ten hour day. So this didn't look like to be a get rich quick procedure. Especially for me that had with my wife and three children in Norway. Alfred, Berghild and Berge.

I came here with the same idea as thousands of my country men before and after me have had. We planned on coming over here for three or four years make a pile of money and then go back home again and settle down and live happy all our lives. Well after two years of working for wages by days or hours, I had no money laid aside. If I had any money to spare I had to send it home to my family to support them. So in the Fall of 1912 I decided to go out and look for a piece of land somewhere. It so happened that Beret Knudsen came to Swift Current at that time. I knew Beret and his parents in Norway well before. He

Northwest Fisheries Science Center

1. **Identify the main theme of the passage.** The passage discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business context.

2. **What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?** The author's primary purpose is to inform the reader about the significance of record-keeping and to provide practical advice on how to implement effective record-keeping systems.

3. **Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?** The tone of the passage is informative and professional, aiming to educate the reader on the importance of record-keeping.

4. **What evidence from the text supports the author's claim that accurate records are essential for business success?** The author provides several pieces of evidence to support this claim, including the fact that accurate records are necessary for legal compliance, financial reporting, and decision-making.

5. **How does the author structure the passage to effectively convey the message?** The author structures the passage by first introducing the topic, then presenting the importance of record-keeping, followed by practical advice on how to implement effective record-keeping systems, and finally concluding with a summary of the key points.

File Name	Size	Created	Modified	Accessed	Permissions	Owner	Group	File Type
1. Introduction	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
2. Basic Concepts	2048	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
3. Advanced Topics	4096	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
4. Conclusion	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
5. Appendix	2048	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
6. References	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
7. License	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
8. About the Author	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
9. Contact Information	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
10. Acknowledgments	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
11. Glossary	2048	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
12. Index	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
13. Table of Contents	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
14. Bibliography	2048	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
15. Appendix A	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
16. Appendix B	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
17. Appendix C	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
18. Appendix D	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
19. Appendix E	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
20. Appendix F	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
21. Appendix G	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
22. Appendix H	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
23. Appendix I	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
24. Appendix J	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
25. Appendix K	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
26. Appendix L	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
27. Appendix M	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
28. Appendix N	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
29. Appendix O	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
30. Appendix P	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
31. Appendix Q	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
32. Appendix R	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
33. Appendix S	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
34. Appendix T	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
35. Appendix U	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
36. Appendix V	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	-rwxr-xr-x	root	root	Text File
37. Appendix W	1024	2023-10-01	2023-10-01	2				

Storfield and Mr. Grande and family.

It is important to note that the results of this study are not generalizable to all populations. The study was conducted in a specific cultural context, and the results may vary in other cultures. Additionally, the study was limited to a specific age group, and the results may not apply to other age groups. Finally, the study was limited to a specific type of intervention, and the results may not apply to other types of interventions.

[illegible]

me and my family

The results of the study are presented in Table 1. The first column shows the number of subjects who completed the study. The second column shows the mean age of the subjects. The third column shows the mean duration of the study. The fourth column shows the mean duration of the study. The fifth column shows the mean duration of the study. The sixth column shows the mean duration of the study. The seventh column shows the mean duration of the study. The eighth column shows the mean duration of the study. The ninth column shows the mean duration of the study. The tenth column shows the mean duration of the study.

1. The second major condition for the success of the reform is the political support of the government. The government must be able to implement the reform without being hindered by the opposition. In the case of China, the government has been able to implement the reform because of the strong support of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Chinese government.

everything. Like for instance in 1923, when we were haled out only seven bushels of wheat. That same winter on New Year's Eve our barn burned down. We lost three head of cattle, one pig and most of our chickens all the harness and all the feed and many other things went up in smoke. Our six milk cows were left standing up in the snowdrifts. But the neighborhood came to our assistance and in a week's time we had a very good straw shed built and the neighbors gave us all the feed for the horses and cattle that was needed. In this connection I would like to mention our nearest neighbors for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Leunes. They were actually real friends in need as well as indeed.

Well, I had better close now because I am not fit for this kind of work. If I could have used my own native language it would have been a different thing. There is enough material from what has happened here in this district these last forty five years to make a real interesting book if the right qualified person took interest in this kind of work.

Memories of Pioneer Days

(By Eben Christensen Holmström South half 33-5-25, W 3rd)

THE light team of horses jugged along slowly as we gazed at the seemingly endless stretch of prairie in front of us and on both sides of the trail. This was on the second day of November, 1909. My friend Edgar Smith and I had just stepped off the train at Maple Creek and hired one of those "Locusts" with his team and buckboard, to help us locate some lands in the newly opened up territory about forty miles south of this town.

Pamphlets and landowners' guides that had come to our attention in North Dakota had for some time been distributed by the Canadian Government. These pamphlets and guides had described this particular part in glowing terms as "The Last Best West." This we must come and see. We did. Here south of these beautiful Cypress Hills was that vast stretch of virgin prairie that had beckoned to us in the posters. What more? We could get one hundred and sixty acres of free land. Another hundred and sixty for little or nothing the Settlers Guide informed us.

So this was it and the Canadian Government had chosen the year well in making its call for settlers to this newly surveyed wilderness. Here was grass green till and thick that bent before hoofs and wheels as we drove along taking directions with the aim of the hills and guides in an effort to follow section lines where we knew the numbered acre pages must be found. The number on these pages we could then compare with our maps to determine what parcels of land were at hand. Here were no fences - no fields of homes - no flowered lawns or fields. No nothing except what Nature had created in its own good time. Up till now any Indians besides our buffalo had roamed here.

It had been justly said. There is no other civilization with out the domination of man. It can perhaps be said civilization of these parts of the prairie started to take shape in our minds when we finally located our homesteads. Mr. Smith and I and hundreds of others who later became our neighbors.

There was, however one deep rutted wagon trail we had followed for about thirty five miles or well past the Whitewood, which

[illegible][illegible]

Many other towns in the area are similarly situated geographically to the town of Souderton, as far as the fact that they have not obtained the franchise to have a gas station is not distinguished and most of the so-called things that separate them are not longer. [Souderton] is and has been.

[illegible]

We also carried the study of the chemistry of the water and sediment in some other locations around the river and some

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995

and a "Theological Journal" have been suggested by the members of the group and a committee has been appointed to study the matter.

1) *Staphylococcus aureus* (Gram positive cocci in clusters) 2) *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (Gram positive cocci in pairs) 3) *Streptococcus pyogenes* (Gram positive cocci in chains) 4) *Streptococcus agalactiae* (Gram positive cocci in chains) 5) *Streptococcus viridans* (Gram positive cocci in chains) 6) *Streptococcus faecalis* (Gram positive cocci in chains) 7) *Streptococcus faecalis* (Gram positive cocci in chains) 8) *Streptococcus faecalis* (Gram positive cocci in chains) 9) *Streptococcus faecalis* (Gram positive cocci in chains) 10) *Streptococcus faecalis* (Gram positive cocci in chains)

1. ☐ **Business** 2. ☐ **Education** 3. ☐ **Health** 4. ☐ **Law** 5. ☐ **Science** 6. ☐ **Sports** 7. ☐ **Travel** 8. ☐ **Other**

[illegible][illegible]

the 1970s, the most common approach to the management of a forest was the idea of a "natural forest" or "wilderness" area. This approach was based on the idea that a forest should be managed in a way that would allow it to develop naturally, without any human intervention. This approach was based on the idea that a forest should be managed in a way that would allow it to develop naturally, without any human intervention.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994

[illegible][illegible]

to the fact that the company is a public company and is subject to the same scrutiny as any other public company. The company is also subject to the same scrutiny as any other public company.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995

In the South Country

1912. The following year, the first of the series of the "The Great American Novel" was published. The book was a success, and it was followed by a series of other books. The author was a man of letters, and his work was highly regarded. The book was a masterpiece of the genre, and it was a landmark in the history of the novel. The author was a man of letters, and his work was highly regarded. The book was a masterpiece of the genre, and it was a landmark in the history of the novel.

main topic of interest and discussion:

[illegible]

There were many involved in the brawl

and stable forest.

4. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to inform the reader about the importance of the American flag. The author begins by stating that the flag is a symbol of the United States and its values. He then discusses the history of the flag and the role it has played in American history. The author concludes by stating that the flag is a source of pride and inspiration for Americans.

The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and the people involved. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to analyze it. This involves breaking the problem down into its components and understanding how they are related. The third step is to develop a plan. This involves deciding on the best way to solve the problem and the steps that need to be taken. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and making any necessary adjustments. The final step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the solution and determining if any further action is needed.

I have been in Major General James H. McNeill's, Major Humphrey's, and The Army Air Corps' headquarters and the most difficult parts of the job have been to get them to get on to the air and others are to get

[illegible]

business had a
billion dollars
in 1992

These authors also found that the use of a computer-based system for data collection and analysis was more efficient than traditional methods. The authors concluded that the use of a computer-based system for data collection and analysis is a promising approach for future research.

1. **Introduction**
 The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the project's progress and to identify any challenges or risks that may arise. This document will serve as a key communication tool for all stakeholders involved in the project.

2. **Project Overview**
 The project aims to develop a new software application that will streamline the workflow of the department. The primary objectives are to increase efficiency, reduce errors, and improve data management. The project is currently in the planning phase, with the development phase set to begin in the next quarter.

3. **Scope and Objectives**
 The scope of the project includes the design, development, testing, and deployment of the software. The key objectives are to create a user-friendly interface, ensure data security, and integrate the system with existing databases. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

4. **Timeline and Milestones**
 The project timeline is as follows:

- Phase 1: Planning and Requirements Gathering (Q1 2024)
- Phase 2: Design and Development (Q2-Q3 2024)
- Phase 3: Testing and Deployment (Q4 2024)

 Key milestones include the completion of the requirements document, the start of development, the completion of the first major module, and the final deployment of the system.

5. **Resource Allocation**
 The project team consists of the following members:

- Project Manager: John Doe
- Software Developer: Jane Smith
- Quality Assurance: Bob Johnson
- System Administrator: Alice Brown

 Each team member has been assigned specific tasks and responsibilities to ensure the project's successful completion.

6. **Risk Assessment**
 Several risks have been identified, including potential delays in development, changes in requirements, and limited resources. To mitigate these risks, the project manager will implement a strict change control process, maintain regular communication with stakeholders, and ensure that resources are allocated efficiently.

7. **Conclusion**
 The project is progressing well, and the team is committed to delivering a high-quality software application. Regular updates and communication will be provided to keep all stakeholders informed of the project's status.

8. **Appendix**
 The appendix contains additional information, including a detailed project schedule, a list of stakeholders, and a glossary of terms.

[illegible][illegible]

On the other hand, the fact that the majority of the respondents were male and that the majority of the respondents were from the private sector may have influenced the results. The study was conducted in a developing country, and the results may not be generalizable to other countries. The study was conducted in a developing country, and the results may not be generalizable to other countries. The study was conducted in a developing country, and the results may not be generalizable to other countries.

Agree to sign a contract with F. L. Patterson who had a
 term of years. I helped him take some goods and paper from the
 Federal house in Atlanta and the other in New York.

[New York](#)
[Chicago](#)
[Los Angeles](#)
[San Francisco](#)

[illegible]

When we are asked to give a presentation, we often find ourselves asking the question, "What are the points I should make?" The answer is not always obvious. It is not enough to say, "I am going to talk about the importance of the environment." We must also consider the audience. What do they need to know? What do they want to hear? We must also consider the purpose of the presentation. Are we trying to inform, persuade, or entertain? The answer to these questions will help us to organize our presentation and make it more effective.

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a concentration of economic activity in these areas. This has led to a concentration of political power in these areas, which has in turn led to a concentration of economic activity in these areas. This has led to a concentration of political power in these areas, which has in turn led to a concentration of economic activity in these areas.

[illegible][illegible]

I spent four months in just getting me into the state that I wanted, and keeping other people together in order that they all stay in the state. The great change from the open market to a fixed market, and making sure that the state is really a state.

The first school district was organized in the February 1860 and the first teacher and school were held. It is still in operation on the same highway about three miles from west of the Village of Robert.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is to identify the problem. This is done by the investigator, who is usually a member of the research team. The investigator will identify the problem by looking at the data and trying to find out what is going on.

I went back to Minnesota in the Fall of 1935. I was not quite
strong enough to work. I stayed there with a sister-in-law in a home-
building with shops for my health and recovery.

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of cases	10	15	20	25	30
Percentage of cases	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%

[illegible]

It is a common mistake to think that the only way to improve the quality of the work is to increase the number of people working on it. This is not always true. In fact, the quality of the work can be improved by increasing the number of people working on it, but only if the work is done in a way that allows for the best possible use of the resources available. For example, if the work is done in a way that allows for the best possible use of the resources available, then the quality of the work can be improved. However, if the work is done in a way that does not allow for the best possible use of the resources available, then the quality of the work can be improved. In fact, the quality of the work can be improved by increasing the number of people working on it, but only if the work is done in a way that allows for the best possible use of the resources available.

[illegible]

of commercial food and services in the U.S. and a number of other

[illegible][illegible]

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995

By the Fall of 1961, the rapidly rising inflation rate in the United States had forced the government to raise interest rates. This had the effect of reducing the flow of money into the economy, which in turn led to a recession. The government's response was to increase spending and cut taxes, which led to a budget deficit. The deficit was used to finance the war in Vietnam, which was a major factor in the escalation of the conflict. The war also led to a large increase in military spending, which further increased the deficit. The combination of the war and the recession led to a period of economic stagnation in the early 1960s. The government's response was to continue to increase spending and cut taxes, which led to a further increase in the deficit. The deficit was used to finance the war in Vietnam, which was a major factor in the escalation of the conflict. The war also led to a large increase in military spending, which further increased the deficit. The combination of the war and the recession led to a period of economic stagnation in the early 1960s.

In the Fall of 1911, after having purchased three half-acre parcels in the north end of the town, I set out to build a house. I had been told that the land was good, but I found it was not. The soil was too poor to grow anything but corn, and the water was too shallow to grow anything but corn. I had to build a house on a hill, and I had to build it with a lot of money. I had to build it with a lot of money.

[illegible][illegible]

In the meantime, the weight of Kishinev was growing by leaps and bounds and it was, by 1870, nearly equal to that of Odessa, although four hundred years ago it was little more than a village. The town had been built on the ruins of the city of Kishinev, which had been destroyed by the Mongols in 1241. The city of Kishinev was founded by the Moldavians in 1484 and was the capital of the principality of Moldavia until 1859. It was then annexed to the Russian Empire and became a part of the Bessarabia Governorate. The city was destroyed by fire in 1859 and was rebuilt on the ruins of the old city. The new city was built on a higher ground and was surrounded by a wall. The city was then the capital of the Bessarabia Governorate until 1917, when it was annexed to the Russian Empire. The city was then the capital of the Bessarabia Governorate until 1917, when it was annexed to the Russian Empire. The city was then the capital of the Bessarabia Governorate until 1917, when it was annexed to the Russian Empire.

Downloaded from www.jstor.org on Tue, 20 Jun 2017 12:01:05 UTC

1. The first step in the process of the development of a new product is the identification of a market need. This is often done through market research, which can be conducted in a number of ways. One common method is to conduct surveys of potential customers, asking them about their needs and preferences. Another method is to observe the behavior of potential customers in a natural setting, such as a store or a restaurant. A third method is to analyze data from existing products, such as sales figures and customer feedback. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a new product that meets that need. This is often done by brainstorming ideas and then selecting the most promising one. The concept is then developed into a detailed plan, which includes a description of the product, its features, and its benefits. The plan is then used to create a prototype of the product, which is used to test the concept and gather feedback from potential customers. Once the concept has been tested and refined, the next step is to develop a business plan for the new product. This plan includes a description of the market, the competition, and the marketing strategy. It also includes a financial plan, which shows the expected costs and revenues of the product. The business plan is then used to secure funding for the product, either from investors or from a bank. Once funding has been secured, the next step is to develop a marketing strategy for the product. This strategy includes a description of the target market, the marketing mix, and the promotional activities. The marketing strategy is then used to launch the product into the market. The final step in the process is to evaluate the success of the product. This is done by comparing the actual sales and profits of the product to the expected sales and profits. If the product is successful, the company may decide to produce more of it. If the product is not successful, the company may decide to discontinue it.

the growing community

1. *What is the purpose of the study?* The purpose of the study is to determine the effect of the use of a computer-based simulation on the learning of the concepts of the cell and the cell cycle.

[illegible]

turned what this land could produce?

[illegible]

Table 1. *Continued*

[illegible][illegible]

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

along road afterwards. Many of the old pioneer roads had to be abandoned, some grading of pioneer roads had to be discontinued, and these changes gradually came in the last days the district had knowledge of road. These changes were a problem and have many roads.

Many of the general findings of the survey are consistent with those found in previous studies. For example, the results of the survey suggest that the majority of respondents are male, and that the majority of respondents are aged 18-24. The results of the survey also suggest that the majority of respondents are students, and that the majority of respondents are from the United States.

Another Chapter in the Story of Early Pioneers

1. **Introduction**
 2. **Methodology**
 3. **Results**
 4. **Discussion**
 5. **Conclusion**
 6. **References**
 7. **Appendix**
 8. **Index**
 9. **Table of Contents**
 10. **Figure 1**
 11. **Figure 2**
 12. **Figure 3**
 13. **Figure 4**
 14. **Figure 5**
 15. **Figure 6**
 16. **Figure 7**
 17. **Figure 8**
 18. **Figure 9**
 19. **Figure 10**
 20. **Figure 11**
 21. **Figure 12**
 22. **Figure 13**
 23. **Figure 14**
 24. **Figure 15**
 25. **Figure 16**
 26. **Figure 17**
 27. **Figure 18**
 28. **Figure 19**
 29. **Figure 20**
 30. **Figure 21**
 31. **Figure 22**
 32. **Figure 23**
 33. **Figure 24**
 34. **Figure 25**
 35. **Figure 26**
 36. **Figure 27**
 37. **Figure 28**
 38. **Figure 29**
 39. **Figure 30**
 40. **Figure 31**
 41. **Figure 32**
 42. **Figure 33**
 43. **Figure 34**
 44. **Figure 35**
 45. **Figure 36**
 46. **Figure 37**
 47. **Figure 38**
 48. **Figure 39**
 49. **Figure 40**
 50. **Figure 41**
 51. **Figure 42**
 52. **Figure 43**
 53. **Figure 44**
 54. **Figure 45**
 55. **Figure 46**
 56. **Figure 47**
 57. **Figure 48**
 58. **Figure 49**
 59. **Figure 50**
 60. **Figure 51**
 61. **Figure 52**
 62. **Figure 53**
 63. **Figure 54**
 64. **Figure 55**
 65. **Figure 56**
 66. **Figure 57**
 67. **Figure 58**
 68. **Figure 59**
 69. **Figure 60**
 70. **Figure 61**
 71. **Figure 62**
 72. **Figure 63**
 73. **Figure 64**
 74. **Figure 65**
 75. **Figure 66**
 76. **Figure 67**
 77. **Figure 68**
 78. **Figure 69**
 79. **Figure 70**
 80. **Figure 71**
 81. **Figure 72**
 82. **Figure 73**
 83. **Figure 74**
 84. **Figure 75**
 85. **Figure 76**
 86. **Figure 77**
 87. **Figure 78**
 88. **Figure 79**
 89. **Figure 80**
 90. **Figure 81**
 91. **Figure 82**
 92. **Figure 83**
 93. **Figure 84**
 94. **Figure 85**
 95. **Figure 86**
 96. **Figure 87**
 97. **Figure 88**
 98. **Figure 89**
 99. **Figure 90**
 100. **Figure 91**
 101. **Figure 92**
 102. **Figure 93**
 103. **Figure 94**
 104. **Figure 95**
 105. **Figure 96**
 106. **Figure 97**
 107. **Figure 98**
 108. **Figure 99**
 109. **Figure 100**
 110. **Figure 101**
 111. **Figure 102**
 112. **Figure 103**
 113. **Figure 104**
 114. **Figure 105**
 115. **Figure 106**
 116. **Figure 107**
 117. **Figure 108**
 118. **Figure 109**
 119. **Figure 110**
 120. **Figure 111**
 121. **Figure 112**
 122. **Figure 113**
 123. **Figure 114**
 124. **Figure 115**
 125. **Figure 116**
 126. **Figure 117**
 127. **Figure 118**
 128. **Figure 119**
 129. **Figure 120**
 130. **Figure 121**
 131. **Figure 122**
 132. **Figure 123**
 133. **Figure 124**
 134. **Figure 125**
 135. **Figure 126**
 136. **Figure 127**
 137. **Figure 128**
 138. **Figure 129**
 139. **Figure 130**
 140. **Figure 131**
 141. **Figure 132**
 142. **Figure 133**
 143. **Figure 134**
 144. **Figure 135**
 145. **Figure 136**
 146. **Figure 137**
 147. **Figure 138**
 148. **Figure 139**
 149. **Figure 140**
 150. **Figure 141**
 151. **Figure 142**
 152. **Figure 143**
 153. **Figure 144**
 154. **Figure 145**
 155. **Figure 146**
 156. **Figure 147**
 157. **Figure 148**
 158. **Figure 149**
 159. **Figure 150**
 160. **Figure 151**
 161. **Figure 152**
 162. **Figure 153**
 163. **Figure 154**
 164. **Figure 155**
 165. **Figure 156**
 166. **Figure 157**
 167. **Figure 158**
 168. **Figure 159**
 169. **Figure 160**
 170. **Figure 161**
 171. **Figure 162**
 172. **Figure 163**
 173. **Figure 164**
 174. **Figure 165**
 175. **Figure 166**
 176. **Figure 167**
 177. **Figure 168**
 178. **Figure 169**
 179. **Figure 170**
 180. **Figure 171**
 181. **Figure 172**
 182. **Figure 173**
 183. **Figure 174**
 184. **Figure 175**
 185. **Figure 176**
 186. **Figure 177**
 187. **Figure 178**
 188. **Figure 179**
 189. **Figure 180**
 190. **Figure 181**
 191. **Figure 182**
 192. **Figure 183**
 193. **Figure 184**
 194. **Figure 185**
 195. **Figure 186**
 196. **Figure 187**
 197. **Figure 188**
 198. **Figure 189**
 199. **Figure 190**
 200. **Figure 191**
 201. **Figure 192**
 202. **Figure 193**
 203. **Figure 194**
 204. **Figure 195**
 205. **Figure 196**
 206. **Figure 197**
 207. **Figure 198**
 208. **Figure 199**
 209. **Figure 200**
 210. **Figure 201**
 211. **Figure 202**
 212. **Figure 203**
 213. **Figure 204**
 214. **Figure 205**
 215. **Figure 206**
 216. **Figure 207**
 217. **Figure 208**

[illegible][illegible]

For the past several years, the University's annual survey of the public has been a regular and timely report on the state of the University, providing a valuable source of information for the public. In the past, the survey has been conducted by the University's Office of Public Affairs, but this year it was conducted by the University's Office of Institutional Research. The survey was conducted in the fall of 1994, and the results were published in the fall of 1995. The survey was conducted by the University's Office of Institutional Research, and the results were published in the fall of 1995. The survey was conducted by the University's Office of Institutional Research, and the results were published in the fall of 1995.

In the morning of 1911, we decided to move out to the north along the Kaituma River to hunt for better hunting grounds and to escape from the malaria-infested valley. We started early in the morning, although there was heavy rain and I was very wet. We found out the reason why of the heavy rain was that there was a heavy rain from the mountain to the south for several days and the rain was still falling. We were glad to continue the journey, but the weather was very bad. We were glad to continue the journey, but the weather was very bad. We were glad to continue the journey, but the weather was very bad.

Robert Peters: Before the War

expensive to build and get the lumber hauled out in those days. The house was not finished inside. It wasn't too warm but it turned out to be a lovely winter so we got through it fine. We didn't have too much fun on hand so we burned a lot of heated hay.

The next summer I had worked for Henry Nehrmann. The children and I were down during it, too. We had cow chips pile up all over their early settlers. I was always scared of prairie fires and a fire coming. Whenever a bad electric storm came up the house would rock so much in the wind that I would take the mattress and bed down the cellar and sleep there for the night. We had a well here and chickens, house the first year. I brought chickens with me from North Dakota. An old friend, Mrs. Maude Anderson, who lived at home was kind enough to loan a lot of her eggs. The second year after moving to the farm we had a good crop and was able to buy ourselves a decent barn, and the following year we bought five more horses from Sam McInerney who was on a ranch near Maple Creek. We were pretty proud of our first horses even if they were all bays. A few days work in the field and any funny notions they had at one time were all gone.

There is no incident that I am sure Mrs. Arthur Morrison wouldn't want me to leave out and that was when we stopped at the stopping place where they lived. The first day we were moving out I felt the baby had been crying all the way as she did not like to be wrapped up. She was fine at Mrs. Morrison's, but when we started out again it started all over again until we arrived at our destination. Needless to say she slept good that night.

Later on times improved, especially during the First World War but I really never enjoy good times like that when thousands of poor souls have suffered for it. This much I think will cover that part of my life as an early homesteader here in the Healy and Valdez districts.

Pioneer Experiences of the Sunde Family

(Mrs. Lena Erickson)

ON June 24, 1913 we left Webster, South Dakota for Canada, the land of opportunity as we thought. We shipped all our belongings which consisted of forty head of cattle, eight head of horses and our household goods etc. as far as Assiniboia. That was the end of the Western Hemisphere line at that time. We pitched three tents on the outskirts of town, rented a 10 x 14 shack. I started the office a mile out of town. We walked out and milked right cows morning and night and sold the milk around town. Had six boarders, one of whom was Uncle John. We cooked in the shack, slept in the tents. Were fifteen in the family besides the boarders.

Shortly after we got to Assiniboia we found that the road would not be finished further west until the Spring of 1914.

We then decided to load everything in covered wagons and start out. We left Assiniboia the first of August. Had many experiences along the way.

At that time there was no fast rising yeast so we set bread every night, raised it in the morning. Stopped four hours in the middle of the day to rest the horses and cattle. So that is when we baked the bread. We were very fortunate to find kind

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995

Below are the top 100 most common words found in the text, as reported by WordSmith.

[illegible]

There is a lot of talk about the importance of the "right" kind of education. But what is the right kind? Is it the kind that teaches the child to read, to write, to calculate, to think, to feel, to act, to be? Or is it the kind that teaches the child to be a good person, to be a good citizen, to be a good neighbor, to be a good friend, to be a good parent, to be a good worker, to be a good leader, to be a good follower, to be a good person in every way? The answer is, of course, that the right kind of education is the kind that teaches the child to be a good person in every way. But how can we do this? How can we teach the child to be a good person in every way? The answer is, of course, that we can teach the child to be a good person in every way by teaching the child to be a good person in every way. But how can we do this? How can we teach the child to be a good person in every way? The answer is, of course, that we can teach the child to be a good person in every way by teaching the child to be a good person in every way.

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable "Number of children in the household" (NCHH). The independent variables are "Age of the head of household" (AGE), "Marital status" (MARR), "Education of the head of household" (EDUC), "Income of the head of household" (INCOME), and "Race of the head of household" (RACE). The table reports the coefficient estimates, standard errors, t-statistics, and p-values for each variable. The overall F-statistic is 12.34, and the adjusted R-squared is 0.78.

As the field grows, we will be adding new lines of work. The strategy will be to build on what we have. The University provided grants to conduct a number of studies, but the University is not going to fund the work. We are going to continue our work with netting.

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

[illegible]

[illegible]

After the railroad came and Midway got started we had church services at Midway at first in a hall very far away from here. I remember one of a building and had no permanent church.

[illegible]

That the first flight lasted 1 hour 30 min, maximum speed 70 mph, and that the first on-water flight lasted 1 hour 10 min, maximum speed 100 mph, is not the average. It was a small flight, a single engine, and the second flight was a record. The first of the flights, a single engine, was made on 10th March. It was not through the struggle to make a record, it was a record made in the normal manner, based on my work. The first on-water flight on 10th 1933. Before the first flight of the second engine, another, for 1 hour.

They came from England, too

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 103–110

Much money goes into the U.S. space program, but it is not viewed as a priority by the public. The space program is seen as a luxury, not a necessity. The space program is seen as a luxury, not a necessity. The space program is seen as a luxury, not a necessity.

It is important to note that the results of this study are based on a cross-sectional design. While the data suggest a relationship between the variables, it is not possible to establish causality. Future research should employ longitudinal designs to explore the temporal relationships between these factors and the outcomes.

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This is often done through market research, which involves gathering information about potential customers and their preferences.

[illegible]

Mary and her mother, Missy, thought he was at the depot
and a good friend of his father. The people there are holding out

My Own Childhood Before the War

is now married. They are not far from Medicine Hat.

In the later years we rented our ranch and moved to Maple Creek as my grandfather agreed to go into business here. My mother and I hated to leave the ranch and our dear horses.

The first year my mother was married she and her husband lived at the A. N. as I am told. At that time it belonged to Tom Wray. It was where I was out riding and playing with my mother that I met my husband there to be. After that my brother ran the A. N. and the other the British as it was called the Cavan ranch.

In the winter of 1914 my youngest brother brother El and died. After helping to make him in which brother Reginald, nicknamed and went to war in 1915 with the the machine gun unit 20th Battalion. He got his three wounds in the whole exciting expedition. Reginald was in hospital eight months first in France and then in England. He was gone three years and came back to Canada in 1918 after being discharged from the hospital.

Some years before we left our ranch my brother was working for the East and West Cattle Company and also for Billy and Matt Wilson of Calgary. They both worked at the Knight & Strong ranch where they were putting in the big team. Reginald was also foreman on the C. P. R. working from Medicine Hat to Swift Current and was in the Green Horse and got killed. He just missed the disastrous crash while that happened the team.

Speaking of games in the winter of 1915 & my husband thought he would go over to America and get a gun and said he had been told where there. He left quite early one day and got there but he was not so sure I said he was. A high wind and blizzard came up. They began waiting to see if he would get anything but he said I was as alone with our seven or eight months old baby and he would not get home. He was riding my pet buckskin saddle horse and he said he was going. He thought he was straight home. I was so sure that he would not keep his legs up to me where he was strong. I was so afraid he would get home and he would not. I was so afraid he would not. I put the baby in a padded box. I had made her a play pen. I had a bag of corn and two apples down on the floor by the side of the road and the dog was to keep her safe. I was so sure it was right as I could. I was partly told by them but I kept the road on. That was a bad storm that from a man he fought against a horse. He missed the station and wandered just it and was not just I was alone with a lot of it.

Many of our neighbors with children and had learned that where up and caught Mary and Hubert when they had gone to Regina for a load of corn and groceries with a horse trailer. A C. P. R. had been taken by mistake. I was so sure. They got back as far as Swift when they saw the C. P. R. they were very sorry for they were very well told. Many of our kind friends put lights in their windows hoping they would get out.

At Eastern one time Mrs. Mary Newman asked me if I remembered riding a horse in M. J. R. as I was told. It was her father's horse. She was Miss R. R. R. R. and I was Miss Harris.

Defunct Flaxton District One Year

not to to Mrs. Moriarty a former school teacher in her native North Dakota. She quickly embraced this handicap by teaching her small brood their alphabet at home. However a school was built in 1913 by Jack Moriough and called Clover Valley. J. E. Moriarty was the first secretary of this district a position he held for some years. The first teacher at this school was Miss Elsie Badger daughter of the pioneer Badgers.

In the Spring of 1914 the two older Moriartys and the two older Hansen children started at this school driving a single buggy and a grey pony. There were eleven children enrolled and the teacher was Miss Edgar also a pioneer. Incidentally the Hansen girl mentioned above is now Mrs. Albert Anderson.

There was excitement. The pioneer country was now running out of its money. We were not to have the R. R. A railroad was running through and on the fourth day of June 1914 Ed Moriarty loaded his family in his "Burrer" and drove to the river by Pipe Lake of which to which the first train pulled into the station. The first train they had on a river here a rival from North Dakota 1910 a third to these pioneer folk.

This was the year of the big crop of 915.00 bushels per acre and wheat selling at \$1.00 per bushel. Flower days were fading away here a better life. A municipality was organized, and J. E. Moriarty was one of the first councillors. Just still those pioneer memories linger in the hearts of many and many good neighbors who so long ago endured the joys and sorrows of the frontier days in the last one of the pioneers.

Ed Moriarty passed on in 1942 but Mrs. Moriarty recalls all this data given with much of the old and early history given their dates. Her family has grown. She is a very lively active grandmother 75 years down her own with her a pretty interest in gardening and company at home. And does she love to chat with old neighbors about those pioneer days.

Rube Glickrist Reviews the Years

(Rube Glickrist)

If was first learned in the years of 1878-1879 that cattle could live and thrive out of doors all winter in the Northwest Territories.

Two trading companies that J. C. Baker and T. C. Peckers companies had trading posts at Fort Walsh and Fort Macleod. They used bull teams to do the freighting from Fort Benton at the head of the navigation on the Missouri River into the Northwest Territories.

In the year mentioned some of these bull teams got caught in early storms and were turned loose and abandoned, leaving them to starve for themselves. When spring came the teamsters returned, located the team and found them ready to get to work. This proved that the Canadian west was something of a year round cattle country in 1880.

In 1883 cattle were being traded from Wyoming and Montana to be shipped via rail from Maple Creek to American markets and also to stock the Canadian west.

In 1886 when companies obtained large lease holdings in the N.W.T. they stock raising information and came from experience of their warmer climates where conditions would not be comparable to Canadian winters. Hence during the severe winter of

Robert Flaxton Shows the Way

1938-39 season was, however, with many, nothing better than the K.T.V. which was almost wiped out.

At that time nothing proper was on balance. Four year old cows £12.00 per head, yearlings £12.00 to £15.00, calves £10.00 to £12.00.

During 1938-39, when Flaxton's calves and yearlings were being sold on their farms in various districts, there were good prices obtained in the sale of good stock of prime cows, used to milk, and good heifers, some of the stock during this period of illness, made very little profit. The reason for this was that the sheep and cattle were not in good condition, and were not in good condition.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

The 1938-39 season was a very bad one for the farmers of the district. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor. The weather was very bad, and the crops were very poor.

Robert Flanagan Brings the News

These people in winter they stopped, having left up on the bank. I finally had to dig out my shotgun to go out to get them.

That January cold was almost too hot for me, and it proved to be right. At that time the school was started in the grounds, caused by the circumstances mentioned there. After putting in a month or so in the school, some of the children were about seven and some were as old as 15 or 16. I was in the school for a while and then I left.

During the winter the school was in the country. I thought I would like to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go.

So I went to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go.

So I went to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go.

So I went to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go.

So I went to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go.

So I went to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go.

So I went to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go.

So I went to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go.

So I went to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go.

So I went to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go.

So I went to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go. I was told that the school was not allowed to go to the school, but I was not allowed to go.

In 1935 I married Mildred Hansen, whose parents ranched on Farrell Creek. They celebrated their 50th anniversary in 1954. They had come with teams of horses from Havre, Montana, in 1914. My wife and her sister Marie now Mrs. Hainman, who was post mistress at Robson for many years, rode back from Havre driving a herd of horses. She recalls that a drenching rain drenched most of their chickens and soaked them all to the skin as they were going up the Salmon hill. A small cabin with a dirt floor was the only shelter when they arrived and tents were put up to dry out in.

Our two children, Mary and Bill, grew up with the ranch and are both interested in the business. It is a satisfaction to know that Bill is both willing and able to carry on with the livestock, and improve it as he goes along.

Sandy was the next one of the brothers to marry. His wife was a Jean Lafram, of Maple Creek. They also now live in Calgary.

Joe the youngest brother was married to Mariel Hargrave, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hargrave who ranched near Walsh for many years. Tom Hargrave's father was a Hudson Bay factor in the early days and one of the first settlers in Medicine Hat. Joe is still ranching on Deer Creek in Alberta.

Mormons have long history as pioneers

(Otto Moir)

AROUND the year 1880 and on for years to come Brigham Young was starting new settlements in the United States of America. He naturally wished for much followers of his faith, the Latter Day Saints, perhaps better known as the Mormons. Some of his followers & missionaries would go to Europe, England, Scotland, etc. which was from where they or their ancestors had come originally. These missionaries would get new followers of their faith and many were anxious to follow to the New World.

It must have been on account of the Mormons that grandfather Moir came to America from Glasgow, Scotland. She landed at Buffalo, New York in 1867 with two children and an elderly aunt. They crossed the prairie a trek of many hundred miles, to Salt Lake City, Utah with a Mormon wagon train. Due to the heavy loads in these wagons only the aged and very young were allowed to ride. This meant that grandfather and his seven year old daughter must walk while aunt rode and hold the baby of eleven months. This babe was Charles John Moir.

It was tough travelling so comforts were few and even food was very scarce at times. The weary travellers were down to just soup made of boiling rawhide in water.

It was three years later that grandfather Moir came to America. It took him that length of time to find grandmother who had left him in Scotland due to his liquor habit. They set up housekeeping in Salt Lake City for a time then moved to Idaho. Four more boys, John, Clarence, Alexander and Lester, were born in either Utah or Idaho. It was in Idaho that grandfather taught school. Among his pupils were the older Wallace family, half brothers and sisters to Elsie Wallace who now resides on the Wyler ranch south of Maple Creek.

Charles Moir worked as a cowhand for the "Bent Lake Company" in Nevada. He also trailed cattle up the famous Chisholm

Robert's Pioneer History of the Years

disaster and the Wylies. We got our mail once a month from Laramie, the post office house run by Ben Ross.

The winter of 1906 there was an epidemic disease at the R. N. W. M. P. Post on Farwell Creek just north of the Indian ranch buildings. I was being a long-legged and ready to observe everything remember that dance Miss Nelson and John Blair were the victims. Whiskey was provided and supplied on the floor were often stopped and given a drink poured from a jug into a tin cup. It was here I first saw the man called "Dry Cleaner" Nelson.

In 1908 John Anderson's wife (age Mary Smith) and a child were also buried in the same plot as in question had been. This year my dad and his brothers went into the winter with 1000 head of cattle. The next summer they wintered 80 head of steers having grazed during the hard winter. A cattle epidemic and known by the name of "Redneck" was killed the next spring that there was only one killed. The winter had it lasted for 30 days at 20 degrees below zero. It has gone from history as what the ranchers call "The ' and winter of '06 and '07."

It was 1908 that the Charles Blair family moved back to Alberta but the open spaces of Saskatchewan seemed of old times. In 1910 the year the country started to settle we moved back to our previous homestead grounds north of Maple Creek on the Swift Creek.

The country was open and no fence so all the ranchers went together and burned a "good round up wagon." Charles Blair was usually elected captain of the round up. This round up would go out in the spring and not return home until fall. Their work was to throw a fire back on their own range brand, dip for brands, gather the herd, and throw the rest of the cattle back on their winter range.

Now the country was being broken open for homesteaded land and towns. The railroad came in 1914. This ended the long fall trips to Maple Creek for the yearly inspection. Our new address was Rehbert and has been ever since.

Grandfather Blair at the age of 88 passed on in 1916 and was buried at Maple Creek. In the cemetery record there it is shown that he is the oldest person in that cemetery. John passed on in the fall of 1921 at Medicine Hat and was buried at Maple Creek. Alice died at Maple Creek December 1904 and buried there. Carl once lived at Longview, Montana, January 1905 and buried there. Lester at the time of writing resided in the home for the aged at Rehbert, Sask.

Father and mother moved into Rehbert in the early 20's but back to the ranch in 1928. Mother passed on in October 1928, in Medicine Hat. Father followed her in May 1935 in Edmonton. They were both laid to rest in Maple Creek. Their sons Otto and Charles still reside near Rehbert.

To the readers life may seem hard with so many trials and tribulations but it was not entirely so. Many happy hours were spent visiting neighbors, listening to a grub-line fiddle or at a "Whorehouse" dance. The nearest police was always a welcome visitor as he often brought the mail and news of the community.

Robsart

—a short history of the community and its people

(C. E. Lightfoot)

Since 1788 the town has been an integral part of the larger community of Robsart. It has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788. The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788.

The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788. The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788.

The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788. The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788.

The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788. The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788.

The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788. The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788.

The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788. The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788.

The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788. The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788.

The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788. The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788.

The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788. The town has been a part of the town since the first settlement in 1788.

Robert Pioneers During the Years

the first store keeper and assistant post master of this district. The mail contract was awarded to Neil Johnson. The first mail to arrive at Humsthorpe was drawn by horse and stagecoach a kind of rough sled. Groceries but the store were hauled by horses and wagon from Maple Creek, the nearest town, fifty miles across the Cypress Hills.

Combining household duties with other activities, the professions gave help and comfort to the community. Dr. N. F. O'Brien, a chiropractor or as we often say a rubbing doctor, home-stayed a few miles west. He was often called to aid the sick as was Dr. Tibbitts one of the few lucky boys who was an osteopath, another kind of rubbing doctor, was always ready to aid the sufferer. Rev. Elias Knutsen attended to the spiritual needs of the many. He preached the Gospel, being an ordained minister of the Baptist faith. He baptized many of his neighbors, comforted the sick, visited the weary, married people of many faiths, buried those who passed on to a better land and gave succor to those people left in mourning hours. A true pioneer missionary who home-stayed in our midst, worked hard all through the week and preached a powerful sermon on Sundays.

Charlie Trinks was a lawyer, Dr. Russell a dentist, Rev. George Stricker a minister of the Northern Church, Myrtle Morrison (Mrs. M. Brington) was a school teacher. In those days all neighbors and outsiders, Trinks were well represented, the respected persons being in the majority. Oscar and John Holden, Isaac and Frank Lush, Tom Barker, Louis and Ole Olson and many others. Bert Mann, a builder who could build a home with all the plumbing and was at it for as long as it was making the cement blocks. George Hewitckson and Martin Adenmark were



Robert mail arrives by "Pony Express" from Maple Creek, March, 1913

Robert Rasmussen Begins the Years

blacklayers and built all our chimneys. John Bakken the plasterer, Frank Robertson and Al Englen our painters. W. A. Edmands, our first undertaker, was also one of our first settlers.

Ed. Mura is a fiddler who provided entertainment. Jack LaPine a fine concert player, who was a hard leader. Our community had everything even to correct time because C. E. Hjorting a jeweler who was breaking up his time-stead with worn, fixed watches and watches—and I mean fixed.

Ruben and I finally were farmers by trade and Bert Williams was a baker. Charles Hord had a seat on the Stock Exchange but thought farming grew profitable so came working land. An Irish fellow, a blacksmith thought working at goldsmithing and farming would grow together so built a shop on his own land. He put down in it horses and people in our physicians made no more money than he. There was a hardware dealer and in connection with J. Wayne was our first M. A. and represented us at the Legislative Assembly. Dr. H. Abbott was working on the Great Northern in the Whitehead town and had not yet reached the Brown stage. Dr. J. J. Richardson was a veterinarian and treated our sick animals.

Rarely this was a cosmopolitan community drawn from almost every state in the Union and every province of Canada, as well as many other lands.

The last settler to pass away beyond the count was Bill Fleming, a former policeman, who immigrated here from Valley City, North Dakota. A veteran of the Spanish American war who served in the Philippines. He was buried at Maple Creek.

This was the foundation period, when a third were concerned with clearing the steers from the land and breaking up enough prairie to comply with government regulations that actual farming.

A new settlement was appearing on the horizon. Surveys were taking place in the area outlined and the townsite. The Canadian Pacific Highway Company purchased a quarter section of land from Chris Pedersen and gave it the name Robsart. This no doubt was selected from the name of Sweden's "Karlsholm," a little Robsart.

Work on the grade followed quickly and great was the excitement when the smoker from the wreck train appeared and the rails were laid right into the settlement. A large number of settlers waited outside to try to get to take a look at the track and the workmen. This meant a good to the long haul from Maple Creek.

Lots in Robsart were being offered for sale and buildings were being erected and others moved from farms on to the townsite.

Henry Abbott meanwhile had purchased a parcel of land on the south side of the track and was selling lots for building purposes. Abbott himself was building several pieces of business on this land in effort to get a head start on the C. P. R. side across the track. He opened a grocery store and feed yard.

J. J. Francis who had built the grade into Robsart opened the first bathing yard and restaurant hauling the material over from Maple Creek.

Robart Pioneers Review the Years

Andy Holme moved his blacksmith shop on Abbott's townsite and Melna and Heninger built a hardware store. By 1914 Abbott's townsite was quite a little village even having a branch bank of the Union Bank of Canada located in Abbott's store.

Now a change was taking place once again, and Alfred Ruben was erecting a general store building on the C.P.R. townsite. Many other buildings were being erected. A large hotel was under construction.

L. P. Rogstad and Andrew Holstad moved in some buildings and opened up a post office and butcher shop.

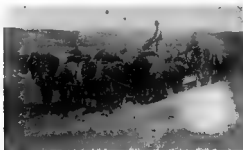
The business men who first located on the Abbott townsite started to move across the track to the C.P.R. townsite. Abbott's store was also moved across until all business premises were on the C.P.R. townsite. Finally a station house for the Railway Company was completed and Alex Sarka was the first agent serving us for many years.

As soon as the railroad hauled freight the first elevator was built and this was the North Star elevator.

Lumber yards appeared as though by magic. A theatre was built which is now the community hall, and Robart came into being, finally incorporated into a village.

The surrounding countryside has had its ups and downs, plagued with grasshoppers, cutworms, wireworms, hot dry winds, hailstorms, depressions, mortgage companies, frost, windstorms and taxes.

We, the hardy pioneers, have survived them all and made good. A tribute to these hardy settlers who dauntless, faced all these hazards. They had grit and true Christian determination to wrest a home from out of the wilderness.



Grading railroad east of Robart, 1913

Business Progress During the Year

The Fraser family left a collar full of money which they could not sell and a young orphaned woman came up from Montreal years later that Mr. Fraser's place was worth much more than had been told. You saw in the field a combined wagon with long bottom. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser their four best and biggest heads were bound up the ugly holes go on to the carriage, number collecting, made at least a better. The first Mr. and Mrs. Fraser the person who had been in. At the place where making a though the wagon suggest both. First thing had to be the loaded and a great many. From the which had to be covered from, the wagon had to be made at first. It was the first time. The very heavily a had to be built at night in the rain and heat could get very good. To see the amount of money in Mrs. Fraser and August thought they would be the best of having picking. Some other came to have what was a good home to go home August was a for looking a drive for a day then. Even before they got loaded the Mrs. Fraser paid started at home and went on with her picking.

They spent the winter in business. After August and the other were there in a very old winter. Some months Mr. Fraser had to pay the taxes in all these with a machine. They had found all from their hands. There children in a. It's time to get up in the morning but it's time to be in bed would apply here.

Mr. Fraser had a book around slightly but divided the land into two groups. I understood the land around Calgary today as varied high both price and production. He arranged a all around the whole of business price and where the crops really grown.

Now along covered wagon will along and it had over the water runs between business Alberta and southern. South. There. Business was not in the map then. And as it was Mr. and Mrs. Fraser their family and August were entered into their new home.

Mrs. Fraser opened a restaurant in business. Long Hospital, now Mrs. Fraser and Hilda her as Mrs. Fraser. Business were her helpers.

Before the railways made its debut through the business settlement. Mr. Fraser started a heavy horse at business. August worked for him and here to getting together and supplies from Maple Creek which was usually a there day. Sometimes in the winter months it was very bad and in the winter it would be impossible and others. The very worst have had horses and at night wrap themselves in blankets beside their heads making at the night go with a few. The horses were not and a few horses. There was to get there were supplies in the fall. Money had to be through going down the Whiteman hill to the bank business. August had the land to be the best of the money. This year he did some of the best. From the bank went about an hour back to the bank. The wife's while August thinking there had gone back for a horse back and ride back about fifteen miles to Fraser Farming's. A note all to be sent in some days the heavy horse was. I had most of the time in the winter. A horse in the office of business later is almost a necessity.

Mr. Fraser as a railroad contractor helped build the rail road through business. August worked for him. Today there is the road regularly with its huge wheels to pick up loads of earth giant's cranes in lifting the timbers and rails in place. In those days it was mostly men and horses working with horses.

Business Process Management (BPM) is a management approach that focuses on the optimization of business processes. It involves the identification, analysis, and improvement of the flow of work within an organization. BPM aims to increase efficiency, reduce costs, and improve customer satisfaction. It is a continuous process that evolves as the organization's needs and the external environment change.

[illegible][illegible]

There is a growing awareness that the current system of health care delivery is not sustainable. The current system is based on a fragmented, siloed approach to care, with each provider or organization operating in isolation. This leads to inefficiencies, duplication of services, and a lack of coordination of care. The current system also fails to address the needs of the population, particularly the underserved and vulnerable. The current system is based on a fee-for-service model, which incentivizes volume over value. This leads to a focus on quantity of services rather than quality of care. The current system also fails to address the needs of the population, particularly the underserved and vulnerable. The current system is based on a fragmented, siloed approach to care, with each provider or organization operating in isolation. This leads to inefficiencies, duplication of services, and a lack of coordination of care. The current system also fails to address the needs of the population, particularly the underserved and vulnerable. The current system is based on a fee-for-service model, which incentivizes volume over value. This leads to a focus on quantity of services rather than quality of care.

[illegible][illegible]

and finally, *corollaria* cancer

Then there are gender studies, the type that, of course, ignores the concept of a uniform and different human

[illegible][illegible]

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 111–117

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995

Copyright © 2006 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

[illegible][illegible]

© 1999 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. This publication is protected by copyright. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, without prior written permission from The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. This publication may be used for educational or promotional purposes upon written request to The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. For more information, contact The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020-1095.

[illegible][illegible]

10. Will the following items be made available to the public?
 a. Yes b. No c. Partially d. Not Applicable e. Other (Specify)

[illegible]

Abstract

Reform	Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly Support	Don't Know
1. Privatization of state-owned enterprises	10	25	25	25	15	2
2. Introduction of competition in public services	10	25	25	25	15	2
3. Reduction of government spending	10	25	25	25	15	2
4. Increase in taxes on corporations	10	25	25	25	15	2
5. Increase in taxes on individuals	10	25	25	25	15	2
6. Increase in government spending on social services	10	25	25	25	15	2
7. Increase in government spending on infrastructure	10	25	25	25	15	2
8. Increase in government spending on education	10	25	25	25	15	2
9. Increase in government spending on health care	10	25	25	25	15	2
10. Increase in government spending on housing	10	25	25	25	15	2

1. **Identify the problem.** The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the needs of the community.

[illegible]

It is not the fact that there is a "stepped" life pattern that has led to a movement to find the road to long-term happiness and well-being. It is the fact that the world is a place where the "stepped" life pattern is the only one that can be sustained.

The design had to be weather tight and be placed just off the water. The supports are fixed, motion is under the roof.

[illegible]

Continued

[illegible][illegible]

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

[illegible]

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable "Perceived Effectiveness of the Program" (Y-axis) and the independent variables "Program Duration" (X1), "Program Intensity" (X2), "Program Cost" (X3), and "Program Accessibility" (X4). The table includes the regression coefficients (B), standard errors (SE), t-statistics (t), and p-values (p) for each variable. The overall F-statistic and p-value for the model are also provided.

Variable	B	SE	t	p
Program Duration (X1)	0.12	0.05	2.40	0.02
Program Intensity (X2)	0.08	0.03	2.67	0.01
Program Cost (X3)	-0.05	0.02	-2.50	0.02
Program Accessibility (X4)	0.15	0.04	3.75	0.00
Constant	1.50	0.10	15.00	0.00
Overall F	12.34			0.00
Adjusted R-squared	0.85			

The results indicate that the program's effectiveness is significantly influenced by its duration, intensity, cost, and accessibility. The model explains 85% of the variance in the dependent variable.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

The first question is: How many people are there in the world? The answer is: There are about 6 billion people in the world.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995

and the 100th anniversary of the United States and of both states. It was a night to remember, filled with laughter and all sorts of fun, a very hot and happy evening and the good times for some time longer and the whole was beautiful. I was happy and I am sure that the night will be remembered for many years to come. I am sure that the night will be remembered for many years to come. I am sure that the night will be remembered for many years to come.

It is also important to note that the results of this study are based on a cross-sectional design, which limits the ability to establish causality. Future research should employ longitudinal designs to investigate the temporal relationships between the variables studied.

has had Diamond underwear

...the
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

These authors also found that the use of a computer-based decision support system (DSS) improved the accuracy of the decisions made by the participants. The DSS provided a structured framework for the decision-making process, which helped the participants to identify the relevant information and to evaluate the alternatives more effectively. The authors concluded that the use of a DSS can be a valuable tool for improving the quality of decisions in complex environments.

Figure 1 shows the spatial distribution of the mean values of the variables studied. The spatial distribution of the mean values of the variables studied is shown in Figure 1. The spatial distribution of the mean values of the variables studied is shown in Figure 1. The spatial distribution of the mean values of the variables studied is shown in Figure 1.

we who stayed. I cannot say

Their work is not done. The authors are confident that their research will be useful to the community. They are confident that their research will be useful to the community. They are confident that their research will be useful to the community.

Robert Pioneers Review the Years

Scandinavian predominates in our district and the settlers of all races have the reputation of being hospitable and friendly. Someone said they were the salt of the earth.

Pushing the frontiers further back with relentless hands,
Blazing a trail with a plow, far in the hinterlands,
Holding fast to their birthright, born to the realm of toil,
Bearded, grim and unconquered, ragged kings of soil.

Building their lonely cabins staking their homestead claims,
Breaking a trail to somewhere, steady fearless and lame,
Bounded by sky and muskox hedged by the vast unknown,
Earning their hundred and sixty winning their fight alone.

Thine is the dream eternal hills that are rugged and green,
Lure of the far horizons, prairie wind, swift and clean,
Visioning towns in the making faith in the untried lands,
Holding the country's future safe in their calloused hands.

—Anonymous

These are our pioneers! O, Canada, they have stood on guard for thee!

Farming is still a gamble but it is not haphazard or quite the trust in luck as it used to be.

There are still the droughts, the frosts, the hail the insects, the winds. There are better farming practices, better and larger power machinery. There are those who will contend that when farmers farmed on a smaller scale they farmed better. There are the P.F.A.A. bonus, hail insurance, sprays for weeds and insects, treatments for smut and preventative for wireworm damage. Rust and sawfly resistant varieties in grains. Vaccinations and new drugs for stock diseases.

Social security as pension for our aged, mother allowance, baby bonus, hospital insurance plan.

Second World War Honor Roll

**NAMES OF THE SERVICE MEN FROM HONOR ROLL IN
ROBERT COMMUNITY HALL, WHO SERVED IN THE
SECOND WORLD WAR**

*Ole Olson, Jr
John E. Olmsted
Harry Brown
Alfred Brown
Raymond Brown
Clifford Brown
Gordon Tiegen
Allan Syverson
Sam Arundson
Jack Caton
Bernard Warberg
Julian Steengrim
Everett Easler
Harold Hanson
Bill Olmsted
Keith Bellamy
Chet Olmsted

Ole Olson, sr
Stanley Shaw
Max Husband
Steve Bell
Alfred Thompson
Wesley Delaney
Marvin Thompson
Arthur Rye
Lloyd Morrison
Henry Smith
Andrew Elder
Morris Madison
Ed. Purgee
Joseph Popick
Joseph Hatell
John Seuben
Dick Bellamy

* Killed



Picnicking, 1906

Mr and Mrs. Bert Olmsted, Mr and Mrs. Gene Olmsted,
Mr and Mrs. Curtis Haugen

Pioneer Days

(By J. E. Olmsted)

I was born in New York State, went to North Dakota when I was twenty-one looking for adventure in the wild and woolly west. Got work on a farm there, then in 1909 I read some of the literature the Canadian government sent out telling of the wonderful opportunities for young men to homestead land in Saskatchewan. Thinking it would be a cheap way of owning my own land I decided to come to Canada and file on land. As I had gotten married by now my roaming days were over and I had to settle down and make a home.

My father-in-law Benjamin Howden, had homesteaded in North Dakota, and he told me I would really have to pay for my land, but being young, I didn't take him too seriously. However I have found out since that he was right. The hard work, self-denial and hardships the pioneers endure make the land very expensive.

My brother Bert and a friend, Mortimer Byington, the son of a New York doctor and I (I am called Gene) came to Sask.atchewan the Fall of 1909 to file on land. Saw a lot of the country before we arrived at Maple Creek to look over the South Country. There was only one livery rig available when we reached Maple Creek and they could take only one man. As there were a number of others going out to look the land over we tossed coins to see which one should go and Chris Holmes drew

British Empire Shows Up Here

at my place night after night, and have found sometimes thirty feet and got in a few shaggs, some that were not. To cut the business short, though, got a good lot of the best, but failed to get any more, and so I was forced to stop. The night I went to the lake, I was not alone, but with a party of men.

The next day I went with the party to the lake, and there I found a large number of shaggs, some of which were not. To cut the business short, though, got a good lot of the best, but failed to get any more, and so I was forced to stop. The night I went to the lake, I was not alone, but with a party of men.

The next day I went with the party to the lake, and there I found a large number of shaggs, some of which were not. To cut the business short, though, got a good lot of the best, but failed to get any more, and so I was forced to stop. The night I went to the lake, I was not alone, but with a party of men.

The next day I went with the party to the lake, and there I found a large number of shaggs, some of which were not. To cut the business short, though, got a good lot of the best, but failed to get any more, and so I was forced to stop. The night I went to the lake, I was not alone, but with a party of men.

black, dreary looking country

The next day I went with the party to the lake, and there I found a large number of shaggs, some of which were not. To cut the business short, though, got a good lot of the best, but failed to get any more, and so I was forced to stop. The night I went to the lake, I was not alone, but with a party of men.

We heard there were fish in the lake, and so I went to the lake, and there I found a large number of shaggs, some of which were not. To cut the business short, though, got a good lot of the best, but failed to get any more, and so I was forced to stop. The night I went to the lake, I was not alone, but with a party of men.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of the reaction. The rate of the reaction was measured at different concentrations of the solution. The rate of the reaction was measured at different concentrations of the solution. The rate of the reaction was measured at different concentrations of the solution.

There are a number of factors which may be responsible for the high incidence of cancer in the United States. One of the most important is the diet. The diet in the United States is high in fat and calories, and low in fiber. This may lead to an increase in the incidence of certain types of cancer, such as colon and breast cancer. Another factor is the use of tobacco. Smoking is a major cause of lung cancer and is also linked to other types of cancer. The use of alcohol is also a factor, as it can increase the risk of certain types of cancer. Finally, there is the issue of environmental factors. Exposure to certain chemicals and radiation can increase the risk of cancer. It is important to be aware of these factors and to take steps to reduce the risk of cancer.

Thus, the results of the present study suggest that the use of the 10-item short form of the BDI-II may be a useful and efficient method for assessing depressive symptoms in a clinical sample of adolescents. The 10-item short form of the BDI-II was found to be a reliable and valid measure of depressive symptoms in this sample, and it was found to be a useful and efficient method for assessing depressive symptoms in a clinical sample of adolescents.

[illegible][illegible]

Eastern Pastors During the 1840s

Several new settlements in the country west of the river in the subject section as we have seen. Immigrants were left without a clear pastor. Their lack was not the governmental responsibility as in the east, where getting a pastor was no trouble. The western settlements in the early 1840s consisted of scattered, widely separated, and very few of the same denomination. Some were Presbyterians, some were Baptists, and some were Methodists. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement.

Western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement.

The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement. The western settlements were very small and scattered, and the government was not able to provide a clear pastor for each settlement.

Free Jewish rhyme

An eastern boy of twenty one,
He left his happy home so far away
In an eastern town one rainy day
He took a train bound for the west,
To be a man I'll do my best
His will was to become a soldier and fight,
And when he came home he was a hero
His brother met him at the station
And says "Hello there, old relation,
And introduced him to all the men
On ranches where he had ever been
One man had a voice so loud,
It sounded like a thunder cloud,
It sounded and sounded and sounded,
I remember it all the time
There he was, a man of great power
Come with me, I'll tell you why"

He took me to a hole in the ground,
(They called it a hole!) and there we found
Blacuts so hard we couldn't bite,
I knelt down and prayed for dynamite.
Next thing I knew I was on the ranch,
Attitude a horse that had come from France.
It kicked and bucked, I didn't care.
It soon found out that I was there.
Then all at once he let right out,
I threw my hat and gave a shout,
Says I, "Hobo, it's time to chew",
That's one thing I could always do.

Gene the Kid

Some History of the Robart District North

As written by Mrs. Joseph Seelley

WE came into the country in November 1913. Shipped our goods and chattels from Crosby, North Dakota to Maple Creek, Saskatchewan. When we reached there my two little girls and I stayed for a week in Maple Creek with a family we had known in North Dakota. These folks had shipped up several years before.

My husband and another man who had come with us unloaded the cars and as there was no place they could get to store our goods they piled them beside the stock yards. Then they began to haul some of our possessions together with the stock out to the claim. While they were gone with lumber for our buildings a lot of our goods were stolen. Some were when they got the lumber and what things that weren't stolen taken out the children and I went out on the last load. We stopped for dinner at the Fleming ranch then run by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Morrison. The road wasn't too bad out as far as the border place and then we turned east and had to go out about ten or twelve miles east and south to our claim. It was a long 25-35 West 3rd. This part of the road was not a good trail which was hardly discernible sometimes. By the time it was dark we hardly knew whether we were on the trail or not. However we kept on. We forded Belanger Creek and Davis Creek and after what seemed to me a long long time finally arrived at our journey's end.

My husband had gotten the loan of an empty ranch house for us to live in while we built our shack. Our claim was one mile south of the Charlie Mole ranch on Bull Coulee. Our house had two rooms upstairs. By built a one on the ground floor and the other a sleeping room upstairs. There were not many neighbors around. There were the Mear brothers who came from Alberta in 1902 and who lost over 900 cattle the terrible winter of 1906-7. Their ranch was about four miles west and north of us. Dave Liffersund and Henry C'ear were about the only homesteaders but quite a number came about the same time as we did and made the next summer. The A. E. ranch and the Gannon ranch were abandoned when we came. A ranch that was formerly the Bodden ranch was then owned by Tom Drury from the Cypress Hills. It was about two miles from us on the Farnell Creek and the Harris boys were then running it.

1144 JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

The latter time we got our mail at Orange street and
with the children. The first letter was from the Times and
told us that the first meeting with us was a great success. The
first was a very good one. The children were all very
in the morning of the 1st of the month. The other was
very successful. They had been very happy in the morning
and had not changed much. The morning of the 1st of the month
carried by Mr. Rogers.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

[illegible][illegible]

Robert Flanagan Before the Years

mission to hold a school in a vacant house as we hadn't said our debtors and were not in a position to build a school house. We just had a summer school from spring until late fall as some of the children had too far to go to attend school during the winter. Our first teacher was Miss Imbawert. That fall after the children had gone home from school the building caught fire. The next year we rented Isaac Greenwood's house and had school in it but a few days later it also burned down. Someone seemed determined we should not have a school. But we kept right on. The ladies told the farmer to stay and all the men turned out and put up a school house in a hurry and although it wasn't finished in a year we soon had our school going again. For the time being the men had made ways and desks for the children. That summer we had twenty in the school. Miss Ames was the first teacher in our new school house and before the next summer we had a frame school house white with a red roof. We called it Clear Valley. We never had a church in our district. There were not enough people of one denomination to build a church but the United Church in Water came out from Rossmore every two weeks and held services in the school house. We were lucky every year to get a teacher who could play the organ so we had a choir.

Joe Smiley was the blacksmith and general handyman of the district. He used to sharpen the plow shares and make and fix all sorts of things. We like our neighbors but quite a struggle to make ends meet as he said and was so rocky we never could get a good crop. There were three years in succession that we got nothing. The first two years the grain froze when it was just in the milk and the next year it dried out or rather burned up with the hot wind so we had to sell most of our stock in order to keep eating. By that time our neighbours were all moving out so there weren't enough children to keep the school going. As we wanted our children to have an education we moved into Rossmore for a time.

Of all the people who lived in the Clear Valley district there are none left. Of the twenty four families who lived there twenty three adults and nine children are dead, and the rest have moved away.



Gravel train in Rossmore 1914

Memoirs of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Johnson

ERIC Johnson came to Canada in 1912 from Lake Umbagog, Maine, and made several trips to Maine from before the railroad came through the Redmont district in 1914.

He started with his brother Fred who had taken a homestead grant a mile and a half from Redmont for a while but later took a homestead for himself five miles west of Redmont, which land he still owns and farms.

When he came over to Canada with his parents, he arrived at Redmont in April, 1912, on a cold rainy night, and had quite a time getting through for his outfit as the hotel was closed at night, but what Mrs. Johnson was going to do and gave me some advice, which I have never seen. They were just putting on the outfit here and there and I noticed that we were up part of a piece of heavy paper he was trying to get from Lapland which had taken four days and three nights.

The next day was wet and windy and he started for the homestead about eight miles south-west of Redmont. It appeared a long way to go and I thought it was a good idea to go just before a while later on. But when we got there it didn't appear so bad and when we were all back with spring sick and I thought to get better for the winter but I was not so much as that every thing was a little better. I was not so much as that I noticed at the time but no longer in the winter. I remember making a long trip. I guess we were getting pretty close to the North Pole but I turned out to be a good specimen.

That fall my brother Ben got out with a trap line. He brought a couple of hundred muskrats and got some more before the trap line was closed. There were a few muskrats before the trap line was closed. He was not so much as that I noticed at the time but no longer in the winter. I remember making a long trip. I guess we were getting pretty close to the North Pole but I turned out to be a good specimen.

He was not so much as that I noticed at the time but no longer in the winter. I remember making a long trip. I guess we were getting pretty close to the North Pole but I turned out to be a good specimen.

Oleans among the first settlers

(Written by Mrs. Peter Devlin)

CHILES and Hilde Oleans, my father and mother, were among the first and oldest settlers who moved to the hotel, hotel and garden and purchased it when it was the Redwood Hotel. Father bought the North half of Section 17, Twp. 28 N., R. 10 E., in September, 1888 when part of Redwood Hotel.

In April, 1888 Father and his mother were married in Maple Grove, Iowa. My mother is the daughter of a farmer and dairy man. After getting out of a bad bad time a ship on the International Harvester Co. of these purchasing first a small business and then a small part of it. In coming up to that time.

Father was born in Sweden, Denmark August 25, 1864. He was the eldest of a family of four girls and three boys and grew with his parents at the age of three years to seven. When young he was a farmer. He was a farmer in Iowa and also spent a short time in the United States.

My mother, whose name Hilde Matheson, was born in Sweden, Denmark, June 25, 1864. She was the daughter of a farmer and the wife of a farmer. She was the age of three years when she was married. After getting out of a bad bad time a ship on the International Harvester Co. of these purchasing first a small business and then a small part of it. In coming up to that time.

In 1888 Father and his mother were married in Maple Grove, Iowa. My mother is the daughter of a farmer and dairy man. After getting out of a bad bad time a ship on the International Harvester Co. of these purchasing first a small business and then a small part of it. In coming up to that time.

The first Father and his mother lived in the farming for some years. He was the manager of the Chicago North Western Park for the hotel for four years then spent five years as a manager for a lumber firm and finally a year as a manager for the Standard Oil Company.

In 1888 Father and his mother and I went to a school to get some more living in the United States. There we were in Minnesota where Father had a business and was a manager and spent the winter there.

In 1888 Father and his mother and I went to a school to get some more living in the United States. There we were in Minnesota where Father had a business and was a manager and spent the winter there.

From where others were going and back into the good party of
this man, some of the best of the South was in the

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

11/11/2011 11:11:11 AM

grossed between \$100,000 to \$150,000. By that time Elton was getting anxious to leave a well-paying, then \$100,000-a-year job to do the work he liked and write full-time. He had a young daughter, Elly, born June 20, 1964, and a 1-year-old son, Jack. He had a wife, a dog, a cat, a parrot, a hamster, a fish, and a big new house just out of town. He felt like he was leaving the nest. He was ready to quit with half the assets of the last year, but a September 1966 national television program with Martin Luther King, Jr., told him the major reason for the resignation of four people was money, not

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

We stayed overnight at the home of Mr. [redacted] where an elderly American widow stopped for a night and lodging. [redacted] was very glad to stay with such a hard laborer, especially with a lady. She made a very comfortable bed for us. The next day we arrived at [redacted]

Building Pioneer Bridge the Years

where mother was waiting for us. The blizzard continued on almost all night. Father got up several times to push the snow away so it wouldn't block the door which swung outwards.

January was the day in April when the construction crew started in with scrapers and other equipment to build the railway grade. They started a short distance from our shack. Joe Brown was the contractor and his wife was in the cook for the crew. It was there we first met August and have along with others. They built the grade at a fast pace. When the snow started to dry up a number of housesteads went to work on the railroad grade in order to earn a few dollars but when the much welcomed rain came in June they went home to break up more land.

Yes, there were hardships in those early years. I know father on many occasions during the winter of 1911, 12 took on jobs hauling from Maple Creek, Saskatchewan. It was a load of lumber for a housestead, a sack of a sack of merchandise for the store. He often walked behind the load to keep warm. Sometimes his lunch would be frozen as he stopped alongside the road to feed his horses.

1914 was a very dry year but our hearts were lightened when in June or the first part of July the first train and crew pulled into where Redmont is now. We watched it pull in. We couldn't wait to see the train till it passed our place it was not to Redmont. We were jubilant as we knew there is said to be for their people. We watched the crew unload. I put out some Indians as they worked fast and finished it. The burning had been going the time, past and against the rails. Mother remarked that they had helped to build the country the hard way.

In the Spring and Summer of 1914 the people travelling in Redmont came to my parents for their supply of milk, but much the demand became greater than the supply.

Charles Thompson proprietor of the Queen's Cafe walked down to our place to hope we could be up him 100 quarts of milk that night. Peter didn't think well of the proposition and besides we had no hay and wagon with which to do it. I suggested that we milk and we added to two quarts of milk to the rule. From then on from August 1914 to the summer of 1918 we delivered milk every day rain or shine, stormy and sometimes below zero. We were not always on schedule especially when that terrible blizzard in 1917 swept this area. The worst blizzard since we moved here in 1910.

1915 and 1916 were bumper crop years. Some of the crops of 1916 were severely damaged by the heavy frost in early August. This was the year when much summer's living was done. There was plenty of money in the ground and the housesteads had a few dollars to hire the work done. With three horses, Peter broke many acres of land on the housestead's parking behind a walking plow doing twenty miles a day in the field.

1917 was a dry year. Crops were good but wheat on the early 1918 breaking produced fourteen bushels per acre.

In 1918 Harry the only son was drafted for service and left for Regina in June and went overseas in August. This left father and Mother alone with the farm work. There were no championships but ages twenty one to twenty three inclusive. He

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994

1. **What background work did you do to prepare for this project?** I did a lot of research on the topic of the project. I read a lot of books and articles about the history of the project and the people involved. I also did a lot of interviews with people who were involved in the project.

The two former friends, however, disagreed on the issue of the future of the two companies and the same bitter feud between the two groups could not prevent them separating again as well as fighting. And yet, as I said, I believe the two stayed together for a number of years.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

It was at the House of Commons last night, April 20, 1941, that the Government announced the results of the inquiry into the activities of the German agents in the United Kingdom. The inquiry was conducted by the Committee of Enquiry into the Activities of German Agents in the United Kingdom, which was set up by the Government in 1939. The Committee's report was published in the House of Commons last night. The report was a long and detailed document, but the main points were that the German agents had been active in the United Kingdom since 1934, and that they had been working to undermine the British war effort. The report also stated that the German agents had been working to spread disinformation and to create confusion among the British public. The Government announced that it would take steps to deal with the German agents, and that it would be taking measures to prevent such activities in the future.

The first of these is the fact that the Dutch government has been very successful in its efforts to reduce the number of people who are unemployed. This is due to a combination of factors, including a strong emphasis on vocational training and a high level of social security.

1981. Further work on the ecology of *Staph. hispidus* and *Staph. hispidus* in the laboratory. *Journal of Animal Ecology*, 50, 1-10.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995

The hungry and dirty children were well treated. In 1890 the system of orphanages was on a poor scale of efficiency, being far behind the developed countries. But, as the standard of living rose, the government of the district and the city of New York took steps to improve the system. In 1895 the orphanages were closed, and the children were placed in foster families.

They have written nearly 100 letters since Aug. 5, 1963, all done out of the chapel of St. Paul and St. Augustine. The day we lived in the chapel, we called the members in the east of the city, people in the local church, the people who had been told to leave. At the time, we had a lot of people, but we could not visualize how terrible it is.

[illegible][illegible]

Further evidence that the FBI is not a law enforcement agency is the fact that it is not a government agency. The FBI is a private organization that is not subject to the same laws and regulations as government agencies. This is why the FBI is not a law enforcement agency and why it is not a government agency.

Further genetic tests the last day of the year 1991 gave negative results. Mother died the twentieth day of January in the year 1991. She was also nearly four years of age. They were laid to rest in Robert cemetery.

As we loved them, so we miss them,
In our memory they were ever near,
Always loved and remembered,
Far to us they were so dear.

In looking back over the preceding years with the clouds of the past before me, the "Memories" of those and previous years intermingled with young years, happy, strong, and high hopes, as would be a bright future and the happy "times when my own all flourish. For they were happy days, before all.

A Pioneer Song

Mrs. J. A. Smiley

I've reached the land of snow and ice,
Where furs and felt boots are so nice,
Where coyotes howl and wolves do, too,
And deer and antelope come to view

Chorus

Oh prairie land, sweet prairie land,
As knee-deep in the snow I stand,
I look away across the plain,
And wonder why I ever came,
I want to leave but cannot go,
Because of blizzards, ice and snow
The lovely vales and deep ravines,
Of snow and hunger now are scenes,
The rabbits chew the poplar trees,
And have to roove around or freeze

The prairie chickens flit and fly,
And find no place beneath the sky,
Where they can warm their poor cold feet,
While hunting for a bite to eat

The badgers now are sleeping sound,
In holes they burrowed in the ground
The ducks have gone so far away,
They won't be back until next May

The white man builds his little home,
Where once the Indians used to roam,
He builds of sod or log or board,
For this is all he can afford

The bachelors still are waiting here,
For Jane or Anne or Olga dear,
But they are not so very bold,
And won't come out here in the cold

The summers are quite short they say,
They sleigh and snowball here in May,
And if you come along in June,
They say it might snow very soon

If the summers are too cold for you,
Put on a good warm coat or two,
And if the skeeters you do bite,
They surely think they have the right

The skeeters and the sand flies, too,
They eat your horse and bite at you,
The flying ants come by the peck,
They bite you then crawl down your neck

There're stones to dig and sod to break,
It's hard whatever way you take,
Your hands are full of blisters now,
From running that old stubborn plow

The rabbits will contribute too,
Unto our ever daily stew,
The prairie chicken has his share,
In the prairie farmer's bill of fare
But there are fishes in the lake,
And also berries for to take
We all can get a little wood,
And prairie chips to cook our food.
We try to raise a little wheat,
To get some decent things to eat,
But gophers come along to stay,
They eat the wheat instead of hay
We try and try, but what's the use,
We cannot make enough for success
We hardly ever get the ram,
O! this old dried-out prairie pair
The old grey mare is tired out
She has to haul us all about,
To dances and the rodeo,
For that is all the people know
Well, this is all, I think, my friend,
So now I'll have to make an end
Of telling of we pioneers,
With all our hopes and work and fears.

Last Chorus

Oh, prairie land, sweet prairie land,
As on some little mound I stand,
I look away across the plains,
And wonder why it never rains,
And notice what the people stand
Who came here to this prairie land.

Robsart's Peculiar Feature

(Archib L. Smiley)

THE rest have told about their pioneer experiences, but I would like to tell a little about a peculiar feature of the Robsart vicinity:

I have travelled from coast to coast in Canada and, of all the queer sites I've seen, I believe that this little coulee is equally an oddity.

This coulee, which apparently runs uphill, starts at the Frenchman River which, a quite a deep valley, becomes narrower and narrower until at last it flows into a little lake called Lonesome Lake. This coulee is about twenty miles long, and at the head of this coulee, which should be the mouth, is situated quite large hay fields, and a large dam which is located on the Nelson ranch. At the mouth the coulee narrows down to just a small ravine and drains into Lonesome Lake, which has no outlet only to flow into a tributary of Battle Creek, which runs into Milk River and so on into the Missouri and the Mississippi.

I might say this is called Dry Coulee, because it dries up in the summer excepting some deep holes along its course.

History of Robart Homemakers' Club

On the nineteenth day of August,
Way back in twenty one
The Homemakers of Robart
Their Club had just begun.

Eighteen kind ladies came at first
And put their names down here,
And then we had three more who joined
Before the end of the year.

The object of this noble Club
Is to help where'er we can,
To help the poor and needy,
In this and every land.

There are Mrs. Svend and Mrs. Olmsted,
Out of all that motley throng,
Who are left to us of eighteen,
So we put them in our song.

They have always been so faithful,
To help in every way,
We hope they never leave us,
Nor go away to stay.

Our first big venture was to try
To remedy our ill;
To get a doctor who would come
To give medicine and pills.

The hospital was needing aid,
So we thought that we could help,
By giving of our hard-earned dough,
Without one groan or yelp.

In May of 1925,
We prepared a little place,
And planted all the trees we could
Our school grounds for to grace.

The Cemetery's silent voice
Called to this band of braves,
So we painted white some little boards,
To mark these unnamed graves.

We started marking graves each year,
We fenced this place around,
And then for planting of the trees,
We had to break the ground.

The Cemetery's "Fund for Aid,"
Came on in twenty-eight;
We also got things for the Hall,
Some cups and spoons and plate.

Some chairs and dishes too we gave,
Unto the Robeart Hall
So, when we had a banquet
We'd have dishes for them all
Some time in the early thirties,
Some girls to camp did go;
In '37 in Robeart town.
A short course was held also.
We used to have in our Club
Some actors who were swell,
For many years we put on plays,
And thus did very well
Now, when we heard the War was on—
That "Great and Mighty War,"
We thought about the needy,
And we made them quilts galore
We also gave them blankets,
And clothing, soap and food,
We made for them three hundred quilts.
We thought they would be good
To keep them warm in winter,
When they hadn't any home,
We couldn't bear to think them cold,
When we sat warm at home
It wasn't just the Homemakers
To whom these quilts were due,
The others came and helped to quilt
And brought their pieces too.
We also filled some Ditty Bags,
For the boys who went to sea,
Some of them wrote to thank us,
For these gifts that were so free
Now every year we hold a bazaar
Of articles so grand,
When in comes Bill, our auctioneer
And sells to "beat the band."
We also built a Rest Room,
With other's help and aid,
Our friend L. Brunas put it up,
And a very good job he made
Whoever help was needed,
We lent our willing ears
To poverty, illness, fire and flood
Clear down through the years.
These verses may sound very drab
To you, who later in,
We should have put some fun in this,
So you could have a grin.
Now, since you've heard our story,
We would like a little more,
So we can sing our words of glory
And we'll like to have it soon

- MRS. J. SMILEY

INDEX

	Page
Foreword	3
Legion Personnel, 1914-18	5
General Information	6
House by the Side of the Road	12
Memings of Mrs. R. C. Morrison	13
The Morrison Story	19
Pioneer Experiences of Elmer Smith	25
Experiences of Carl Pederson	31
Pioneer Experiences of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tillier	33
Pioneer Experiences of Mrs. H. C. Tillier	35
The Peterson Family	36
Robert Daniels	37
The Thompson Family	38
Robart Community History	40
Homesteading Life (Ole Wenaas)	44
John Bakken, homesteader	45
Memories of Early Settlers' Days (N. K. Neilson)	46
Remembrances (Isaac Dahl)	49
Memories of Pioneer Days (Evan Christanson)	51
Another Chapter of Early Pioneer Days (Mrs. K. Kjeldgaard)	62
Pioneer Experiences of the Sundt Family	63
Pioneer Days (William Green)	68
Memories of Pioneer Days (Mrs. Frank Hugeson)	66
They Came from England, too (Mr. Marjorie Humphrey)	67
The Moriarty's arrive	69
Kabe Gilchrist Reviews the Years	70
Mairs have long history as pioneers	74
Robart—a Short History (C. E. Lightfoot)	77
The Song of the Years (Mrs. R. A. DeCrane)	81
Honor Roll, Second World War	91
Pioneer Days (J. E. Olmsted)	92
Some History of Robart District North (Mrs. J. Smiley)	97
Mémoire of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Johnson	101
Olsons among first settlers	103
A Pioneer Song (Mrs. J. A. Smiley)	111
Robart's Peculiar Feature	112
History of Robart Homemakers' Club	113

A. DeCrane
 Mr. Patton
 Bartlett Family
 J. Francoe
 T. Davies
 Chas. Morrison
 H. Wittig
 Iver Brown
 Martin Lindgren
 J. Kynock
 N. C. Nelson
 L. Reid
 F. Robertson
 F. Johnson
 E. Anderson
 H. Manning
 J. Nehabowich
 M. Distad
 W. Melens
 S. Rosdahl
 J. Aspland
 P. L. Peterson
 H. C. Tiller
 F. Chamberlain
 W. Cornish
 D. Durant
 J. Bell
 F. H. Abbott
 J. Erickson

A. Piggott
 J. McCall
 T. B. Wells
 Ross Edgar
 Neis Warberg
 R. Amundson
 Bagg
 J. Stanley
 R. Sechey
 Mickels

35 J. P. Ferg	36 H. E. Hansen
26 MAY	25 Martin Lindgren
23 H. V. Byington Paul Morrison	24 Bob. Morrison Geo. Nordmark
14 H. A. Ostrom E. E. Morrison	13 A. J. Morrison Bud C. L.
11 J. P. Ferg	12 Ole Olson Ole Olson
2 H. E. Seibel Chris. Olson	1 Anders Olson Ole Olson

